

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

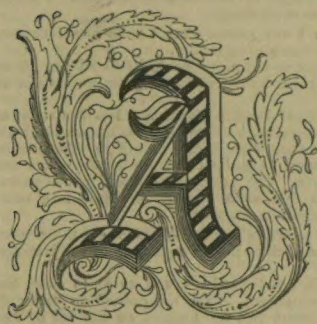


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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE HARVEST.



AUGUST is drawing towards its end, and we are in the midst of Harvest—that season which, in all ages of the world, and among all races of men, has been one of peculiar interest. The development of commerce—the tendency of which is to render nations less dependent on themselves for their supply of food, by commanding others to sow and reap for them—purchasing the product of their toil by the fabrics of the steam-engine and the loom—may have lessened the interest attached to the word HARVEST—made it less absorbing than it was in a less artificial state of society—but still it appeals to feelings and associations that are among the best of our nature. As long as man shall be a tiller of the soil, directing his skill and strength to that toil by which the “earth is blessed with increase,” so long must the recurrence of the season that crowns the year with plenty be hailed with gratitude and welcomed by rejoicing. Hope and fear are passed, and certainty has taken their place—a relief which none can conceive save those whose stake on the chances of the seasons is a heavy one. That period passed, they can look forward to a time of comparative cessation from the never-ending, still-beginning, toils of rural life; while to the trader of the town and the artisan of the crowded city it is of no less vital importance—for on the result of the month, the termination of which is approaching, depends the prosperity of trade, the elasticity of commerce, and the consequent employment and wages on which the very subsistence of such multitudes depends. It is unnecessary to trace the action and reaction of good or bad harvests on the entire system of society, but it is experienced throughout the whole fabric. Every class feels the benefit of plenty, and none can altogether escape the evils of scarcity; they fall of course with the greatest severity on the most destitute, but, good or bad, the results of the HARVEST produce effects that are all-inclusive; each succeeding year is a confirmation of the text that tells us, “The profit of the earth is for ALL; the King himself is served by the field.”

There have been states wholly trading and commercial that depended entirely on the harvests of others, having neither fields nor granaries of their own. Venice was founded on a few islets in the midst of the sea, grew a rich and powerful republic, great in arts, arms, and commerce; she had no fertile plains to till, but she made the ocean her field, and the keels of her merchant ships were the ploughs that made it fruitful of all kinds of wealth to her. Holland, again, was a country almost rescued from the waters, and the people did not attempt that for which their soil was unfavourable; they grew but little grain, and imported it largely from others. But with these exceptions, the nations of Europe have in all times been compelled to engage in agriculture as the great means of procuring human support; the principle by which the division of labour takes place among individuals has not yet been established among nations, or we might, perhaps, see some countries devoted exclusively to the task of raising food for the others engaged wholly in manufactures; but the best condition seems to be produced by a due blending of the two pursuits in every country. Nations exclusively agricultural are often found to possess but a low state of physical comfort. England is an example of the co-existence of agriculture and manufactures to an immense extent, the whole of our population being absorbed by one or other of these pursuits, both making our land a scene of unexampled activity. Here, then, notwithstanding our crowded towns, our “torch-lit mines, and noisy factories,” our thousands who rarely see a green field, and to whom the processes of agriculture are perfect mysteries—who never see corn till it comes to them in the manufactured shape of bread, and who sometimes in that state see far too little of it—we have still among us the feelings of an agricultural people: many of those feelings and associations would be but ill exchanged for those of the life of the manufacturing system, which reduces each individual to a mere portion of the great machine, whirled on with it, with it broken, and with it cast aside.

Harvest and Harvest Home! How many and how beautiful are the associations connected with both! How frequently have they

been taken by poetry for their themes! How frequently do we meet with them as illustrations of Divine truths in the pages of Scripture? The ears of corn plucked on the Sabbath gave the occasion for the sublime rebuke to the over-righteousness of the Pharisees. The parable of the sower is connected with one of the most interesting operations of husbandry, and the seed “sowed in corruption” only fully exemplifies the great and glorious truth which the Apostle preached, when it attains the fullness of Harvest! The “lilies of the field,” who “toil not, neither do they spin,” are cited as things that reprove the vain glory of the world; the tares sown by the enemy among the wheat give another beautiful illustration drawn from the more simple life of the husbandman; the whole story of Joseph and his brethren—the vision of the wheat-sheaves—the dream of the ears of corn—of the fat and lean kine—the seven years of plenty—the store-houses with which the wisdom of the Hebrew youth provided the land of Egypt—the visit of his brethren—the cup found in the mouth of Benjamin’s sack—are all portions of a history, the events of which could only have occurred when agriculture was the general occupation of mankind. A land fertile in all good things, a land “flowing with milk and honey,” was the reward promised to the Children of Israel. Neither must we forget the touching story of Ruth, who

Stood in tears amid the alien corn.

Nor would it be amiss that all should remember the injunctions laid down in Holy Writ upon those whom Heaven has blessed with abundance, not to “muzzle the mouth of the ox that treadeth out the corn,” not to deny the labourer his hire, nor to turn back for the sheaf forgotten in the field, but to let it be left for the poor and the needy. At no time should the spirit of charity prompt us more strongly than when the fruits of the earth are gathered in. These precepts are not dead, though they

may be sleeping. May some recollection of them be present at many an English HARVEST HOME!

When we reflect on the thousand ills that a bad or insufficient harvest entails on the country, we cannot be too thankful for plenty and abundance. It relieves the labourer from the necessity of expending the greater part of his earnings in food; it keeps at home large masses of capital that must otherwise be sent abroad for the purchase of the food of which the supply is deficient at home; and that capital, employed in a thousand branches of enterprise, gives an elasticity and stimulus to trade and occupation, which would otherwise languish, entailing want and deprivation on thousands. Politicians may differ as they please on modes and theories of Government; but our worst evils are social evils, and of these the one most to be deplored is a bad and deficient HARVEST.

But beyond this there is another thing to be grateful for. Even the blessing of abundance may be marred by unpropitious weather at this critical period. Nothing is so much subjected to the “skiey influences” as the HARVEST. A wet, inclement August has often destroyed the most cherished hopes of the husbandman. Few spectacles can be more desolate or disheartening than to see the produce of the year’s labour blackening and rotting beneath continued rains. The present season has not been quite exempt from anxiety of this kind; but for the last few days the weather, though with a tendency to changeableness, has not been unfavourable, and the accounts from all parts of the country are gratifying. Amid the wars and rumours of wars with which the world is at present rife, it is pleasing to be able to turn aside from them to the prospects held out by the pursuits of Peace, who, with a wreath of corn round her temples, and pouring abundance from her horn, is far more agreeable, either in an allegory or in fact, than any warrior of any nation, however great, crowned with the laurels that only spring from blood and tears!



MOGADORE.

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By the *Toulonnais* of the 15th instant, containing intelligence from Tangier to the 7th, we learn that the French squadron was to sail positively on the 8th, to bombard Mogadore—hence destined to become the second point by the French in their attack on Morocco.

Mogadore, or Suez, as the Moghrebins call it, the port of the town of Morocco, lies on the Atlantic shore, between Cape Cantin and Cape Gher. It was founded in 1760. Mogadore is built on a low shore, consisting of moving sand, which extends from five to fifteen miles inland, where a fertile country begins. It is regularly

built, the streets being straight, but somewhat narrow. The Europeans settled here have erected several large buildings in the African style. The town is divided into two parts, one of which is called the Fortress, and contains the Custom-house, the Palace of the Pacha, the other public buildings, and the houses of Europeans; the other part is only inhabited by Jews. The harbour is formed by a small island, lying south-west of the town, and about two miles in circumference. At low tides there are only ten or twelve feet of water in the harbour, and large vessels are compelled to anchor without, at a distance of about two miles. The commerce of this place with

London, Amsterdam, Cadiz, Leghorn, Genoa, the Canary Isles, Hamburg, and the United States of America, is considerable; and a great portion of the trade of two or three adjoining places has been transferred to this port. The population is stated at from 10,000 to 17,000.

Morocco, or Morocco, the capital of the empire, engraved in our last number, is the residence of the Sultan. It is situated on level ground, four miles south of the river Tensift, and is surrounded by a strong wall, thirty feet high, with square turrets at every fifty paces; the walls being nearly six miles in circuit. The houses are one storied, and have flat roofs and terraces, like those in Spain. Large aqueducts surround the city, and are continued southward towards the Atlas, in some places to a distance of twenty miles. On the south of the town is the Imperial Palace, with its gardens, enclosed by a wall 1,500 yards long, by 600 wide. There are nineteen mosques, two colleges or medreses, and one hospital in the town. The principal mosque has a tower 220 feet high, of masterly Arabic architecture. Captain Washington states the population not to exceed 100,000, perhaps not above 80,000, including 5,000 Jews; but it has been much reduced by plague and famine.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The French papers, as may be well imagined, are fully occupied with the feat of the Prince de Joinville before Tangier. Of course they consider it as a most extraordinary achievement, and many of them indulge in absurd laudations of the skill, bravery, and seamanship of his Royal Highness. Elsewhere we have given the latest and most authentic particulars of the bombardment, together with the opinions of British naval officers upon the subject. As will be seen, they form a strong contrast with the views of the Parisian journalists in regard to the skill displayed by those engaged in the affair—action it can hardly be called. The *National*, it is worthy of remark, does not treat this attack as a settlement of the question, but speaks of it as the "commencement of the campaign."

The affair at Tahiti seems to be almost forgotten in Paris since the more attractive occurrence of the bombardment of Tangier. The anxiety, of the Parisians, however, has not yet been gratified by the perusal of any authentic detail upon the subject, the Government not having yet thought fit to publish the Prince de Joinville's despatches. The delay of course excites the displeasure of the Paris journalists in a high degree.

The *Revue de Paris* says, that when the news of the attack on Tangier reached Neuilly, the King and the royal family could not at first restrain the emotion which the "patriotic conduct" of the Prince de Joinville naturally excited in their breasts. Among the Ministry who concurred in that feeling was M. Villemin, whose air and word breathed a martial ardour.

According to the *Constitutionnel*, the news reached his Majesty while at dinner. "His Majesty (says that paper) read the despatch, and, folding it up, put it into his pocket, with this brief observation, 'C'est bien.' ('Tis well.')" "This is the truth (says a Paris letter) so far as it goes; but the King did not confine himself to that expression. His words were, 'C'est bien. Voilà qui fera taire la mauvaise presse.' ('Tis well. Here is something that will silence the wicked, or malevolent, press.')

One of the Paris papers contains the following estimate of the force of the Prince de Joinville's squadron:—

- "Le Suffren, 90 guns, one of the finest ships in the French navy.
- "Le Jemmapes, 100 guns.
- "Le Triton, 80 guns, which, besides the usual ordnance, contains half a battery of Paixhans mortars.
- "La Belle Poule frigate of 60 guns.
- "Gassendi steam corvette of 220 horse power and 6 guns.
- "Pluton steam corvette, 220 horse power, 6 guns.
- "Asmodée steam frigate, 450 horse power, and 20 guns.
- "Rubis, a steamer of 160 horse power, and 6 guns.
- "Pandour, brig aviso of 10 guns.

Besides these last five ships," adds the journal in question, "which form part of the naval division, several steamers employed on the service of Algeria are daily detached for its wants. They are the *Grégoire*, *Cocyte*, *Phare*, and the *Cuvier*, of 320 horse power. The various ships and vessels of the squadron form a total of 378 pieces of ordnance, not including howitzers and mortars à la Paixhans. In these ships and vessels there are altogether 1200 men, not including, however, the engineer and artillery companies. It is rumoured that a reinforcement of several ships were to be sent to the Prince de Joinville.

A domestic topic of considerable interest has agitated the Parisians for some days past—the dissolution of the well-known Polytechnic School. The explanation of the motives which led to this step is thus given:—Some of the students of the school refused to submit to be examined by a M. Duhamel, one of the professors, who, they contended, had not been regularly or in conformity with the statutes of the establishment, appointed, inasmuch as he had been irregularly named by the Minister of War, of his own private authority. The first five students called before the examiner declined answering his questions, and were instantly expelled. The whole school followed their example, and business was suspended while waiting the decision of the Minister of War. The Marshal was in the country, and suddenly an ordonnance appeared in the *Moniteur*, appointing the Minister of Marine (Admiral Mackau), Minister of War *ad interim*. This was followed by another, dissolving the school. Next day, however, appeared another ordonnance, re-appointing Marshal Soult. The papers treat this strange measure with considerable ridicule, and characterise it as buffoonery. In some quarters it was supposed that Marshal Soult was opposed to the bold step of the dissolution of the school. On the other hand, his re-appointment to the direction of the War Department is attributed to some motive for increased activity in regard to Morocco.

The *Constitutionnel* says, that the Academy of Sciences has appointed a secret committee to report on the circumstances connected with the dissolution of the Polytechnic School.

According to accounts from Algiers of the 10th inst., the son of the Emperor of Morocco had arrived on the frontier of Algeria, with a column of troops, and established his camp at Kouliad-Si-Mouly-Abderachman, within four leagues and a half of Lalla Maghrina. The same letters state that Abd-el-Kader had retired to the West of Morocco. The last advices from the camp of Marshal Bugeaud, dated the 3th instant, make no mention of any new engagement. The Marshal was to have come to Elghazout on the 10th, to receive a convoy of provisions, but he had informed the Governor of Oran that he could not at present leave his camp. The Euphrates, nevertheless, sailed on the 8th for Elghazout, towing a transport laden with biscuit. Colonel Eynard wrote on the 31st ult. from Seboud, that he had penetrated into the territory of the Oued-el Nahr, four leagues beyond the frontier of Morocco. After a night's march through a broken country, he surprised the enemy at break of day, killed twenty men, took twenty-five prisoners, and captured 3000 head of cattle. The chiefs had made overtures of peace, and were treating for their submission, at the date of Colonel Eynard's despatch.

SPAIN.

Letters from Madrid to the 14th instant, state that a French naval officer, M. de Plus, had arrived from Paris, with despatches for the Duke de Glücksberg, who was to have left in the evening with that officer for Cadiz. M. de Glücksberg was appointed Chargé d'Affaires of France to Morocco, and had full powers to conclude a treaty of peace with Abderrachman. He was to wait at Cadiz for orders from the Prince de Joinville. The accounts from that city of the 10th, and from Gibraltar of the 9th, add nothing to the intelligence already received. The *Comercio* of Cadiz says that the Prince still remained before Tangier, with the Suffren, but that the remainder of the squadron had sailed for Larache and Mogador, where he would soon join them, with a reinforcement of gun-boats and other vessels, then on their way from France. It was the intention of the Prince to effect a landing on a small island which commands Mogador, and to occupy that town. The Spanish squadron had retired to Algeiras.

It is said that, as the French require the expulsion of Abd-el-Kader from Morocco, the Emperor also insists on that of Marshal Bugeaud from Algiers.

The Queen left Barcelona on the 19th instant, and was expected at Madrid on the 22d.

Madrid remains quiet, with the exception of some partial quarrels between the Old Royalist Volunteers and the National Guards.

PORTUGAL.

Our letters from Lisbon of the 14th instant announce the occurrence of a crisis of an important character. Two decrees had been published, signed by the Queen and countersigned by the Ministers, and their promulgation had produced great excitement, not from the character of the decrees themselves, but because the exercise of legislative functions without the sanction of the legislature itself is considered as an unconstitutional act and likely to lead to further measures of despotism.

The first decree states that her Majesty in consideration of the urgent necessity which exists for curtailing the public expenditure, so that it shall not exceed the revenue, prohibits the accumulation of two or more salaries or pensions from the state, in the person of any one individual, with the exception of good service pensions, and gratuities for military commands.

The second decree, however, is the most obnoxious to the people, as it brings the judges, who according to the Charter are independent of the Crown, under its control so far as to subject them to removal from one place to another, and even to the colonies, at the will of the Minister. The state of subjection to which this will reduce them will at once appear, when it is considered that the government, by threatening to remove any judge to Angola or some other place on the coast of Africa, will always have him completely at their command.

The official paper vindicates these decrees, on the ground that the ministers of Great Britain at various times had issued extra constitutional decrees, and had invariably obtained bills of indemnity from Parliament.

The consequence of this, however, is, that according to our accounts from Lisbon, the ferment in the public mind was far beyond the excitement of any former agitation since the days of Don Miguel. The judges of the several orders held meetings on the 13th instant, and appointed committees to prepare protests, and signify their determination to continue in the exercise of their judicial functions, and to continue in their judicial situations till driven from them by physical force. The Duke of Palmella has characterised the decree as an act of dictatorship.

It was generally feared at Lisbon that these decrees would lead to disturbances, if not to insurrection, but Senhor Cabral did not appear to be intimidated, and indeed it was reported that he intended to proceed to the extremity of dis-

solving the Cortes. To give an idea of the character of the decrees in question, it may not be amiss to state that a former minister, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, gave this description of one of them:—"This decree, abrogating the constitutional charter, places the nation in a similar situation to that in which it stood in 1828, in consequence of the destruction of the fundamental law of the state."

BUENOS AYRES.

According to the latest news from Buenos Ayres, the Dictator Rosas had issued a decree forbidding the Buenos Ayreans, either male or female, to wear any other mourning on the death of their friends than a narrow bracelet of black round the arm. Black dresses of all kinds are strictly prohibited, and as no one who has any regard for his own life will disobey so sanguinary and unscrupulous a tyrant, the usual signs of mourning have disappeared from the republic. Another decree has been issued by Rosas, forbidding any one who is not a Roman Catholic to exercise the profession of a schoolmaster in the Argentine Republic. This decree will at once close several of the best schools in Buenos Ayres.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Dee mail steamer has arrived from the West Indies, bringing accounts to the following dates:—Demerara, Trinidad, and St. Kitt's the 19th, St. Vincent's and Dominica the 20th, Antigua the 23d, Jamaica the 24th, and St. Lucia the 25th ult.

Very little information worthy of notice is supplied from any of these colonies. The sugar duty question was the chief topic of discussion with the Jamaica press. The weather there was rather favourable, although it still exhibited the peculiarity which has prevailed all the season, of rain falling copiously at one place, and none at all at another, within very short distances of each other.

There are no definite accounts from Cuba, but the general impression at Jamaica was that the Governor had proceeded against the alleged conspirators with great severity, and it is still asserted including a number of British subjects. Accounts had just been received from Hayti, stating that Acas had surrendered to the Government of Port au Prince, and was afterwards imprisoned with two of his generals, Augustin and Loude. Nothing had been learned of what had occurred previous to his surrender, but it was presumed that he had either been defeated in action or abandoned by his troops without fighting.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LINENDRAPERY TRADE.—The Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday came to a decision in the case of Charles Mottram, who had carried on the business of a wholesale linendraper, in Friday-street. The previous examinations, as will be recollected, elicited some strange disclosures relative to the linendraper trade. Among other points, the bankrupt's accounts had been objected to, in consequence of the small profits which appeared to have been made on transactions to the amount of £38,626, and in his amended balance-sheet, he gave a long statement of his various purchases, showing the manner in which he had disposed of his goods, whether at a profit, at a loss, or at cost price. The bankrupt underwent a lengthened examination relative to this profit and loss account, but being quite a matter of figures, the detail would be very uninteresting. One curious fact transpired in the evidence, viz., that in the trade a description of goods called "leading articles," were sold at a small profit, and even sometimes at a loss, to induce purchasers to take other goods, which would yield ten or twelve per cent. Ultimately the bankrupt passed, on the understanding that he immediately applies for his certificate.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED TREPASS.—THE CASE OF MR. NEWTON.—At the assizes at Gloucester, on Saturday last, a case was tried—Newton v. Holford and others. The plaintiff conducted his own case in person; the defendants were represented by Mr. Sergeant Talford and Mr. Greaves. It was an action of trespass, brought by Augustus Newton, of Cheltenham, against Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., the late high sheriff of that county, and four other defendants, officers and assistants of the sheriff, for an alleged trespass in breaking into the plaintiff's house, in order to execute a writ against the defendant under a civil process for debt. The plaintiff, not long since, brought a similar action at Westminster for this identical transaction, only in a different form, and then recovered £50 damages. The facts of the case must be familiar to our readers. The result was that the jury found a verdict for the defendant, finding that the sum of forty shillings, which had been paid into court, was sufficient to satisfy the damages in the case.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE POISONING CASE AT STEPNEY.

On Wednesday morning, James Cockburn Belaney, was tried at the Central Criminal Court before Mr. Baron Gurney and Mr. Justice Wightman, for the murder of his wife Rachel Belaney at Stepney.

The indictment contained four counts. The first charged him with having, on the 8th of June, at the parish of Saint Dunstan, Stepney, unlawfully administered to Rachel Belaney, a large quantity of a deadly poison, called prussic acid, which she then and there took into her body, and from the effects of which she then and there died.

In a second count, the prisoner was charged with the same offence upon Rachel Skelly.

The third count varied the form of the charge; and the fourth charged the prisoner with the wilful murder of a woman, whose name was unknown.

The prisoner, who was dressed in black, and appeared perfectly calm and collected, listened attentively to the reading of the indictment, and pleaded Not Guilty in a firm tone.

The Solicitor-General, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. M. Chambers, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the crown. Mr. Erle, Q. C., and Mr. Clarkson, defended the prisoner.

The Solicitor-General having stated the case for the prosecution, called witnesses in support of it. As most of the facts will be in the recollection of our readers, the case having created a great sensation when they first transpired, it is not necessary to go minutely into the evidence, but we subjoin a correct outline of it, which comprises every thing essential for a proper understanding of the whole affair.

The first witness was Mrs. Matilda Hepenstall, who was examined by Mr. Bodkin: I live in Green-street, Stepney. On the 4th of June last the prisoner came to my house about one o'clock, with Mr. Hobson and Mrs. Belaney. They took the front and back parlours for one week certain, and came in at half-past four the same afternoon. Mrs. Belaney dined by herself. They took tea together. Captain Clark and Mr. Hobson were with them. They went out to the theatre in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Belaney returned home a little after twelve that night. Mrs. Belaney seemed quite well. Next morning (Wednesday), a little after seven o'clock, my servant was sent for a black draught for Mrs. Belaney. I heard Mrs. Belaney sick. She staid at home in bed, and appeared to have been sick several times during the day. She got up, and I saw her on the sofa. She appeared poorly. The prisoner went out, and staid out all the afternoon. In the evening Captain Clark and his daughter, Mrs. M'Eachan, came and staid with her. On Thursday morning they went out together, and staid out till five in the evening. I did not see Mrs. Belaney. They had some ham with tea. Captain Clark spent the evening with him. Captain Clark and the prisoner went out together to purchase some salmon, and they returned to supper. There was a pianoforte in the room. On Friday morning they rose and went out together. Mrs. Belaney made no complaint of illness. On Wednesday evening the prisoner told me Mrs. Belaney was much better; it was only the fatigue of travelling. They were out the whole afternoon of Friday, until half-past nine. I saw her in the parlour after that hour. She was sitting at the table apparently quite well, and the prisoner was stretched upon the sofa. On Saturday morning, shortly before seven o'clock, I heard both their voices in conversation. About a quarter or twenty minutes to eight I was called by Mr. Belaney. He said, "Mrs., come up here; my wife is very ill." I went up immediately. The room door was open, and my servant came there at the same time. The foot of the bed was on the right hand, and a chest of drawers was against the door. The wash-hand stand was in the recess by the chimney, and there was a small table and a chair by the head of the bed. When the servant and I went into the room, I saw Mrs. Belaney lying on the bed. The bedclothes were all thrown up against the wall. She had no cap on, and nothing but her night-dress. She was quite motionless, and I said at once, "She is bad, indeed, Sir." Her eyes were closed, her mouth was set, and foaming a good deal, and something coming from it like chewed biscuit. I raised her up. The prisoner was standing close by the fireplace. I spoke to him. I said, "I have seen many fits, and my dear girls in many fits; but I never saw a fit like this." He said she had many fits before, but not like this; she would not come out of it. I said, "What do you mean? Do you mean she will not come to? Pray do something; pray send for a doctor; pray send for a doctor." He said, "I am a doctor myself—I would have let blood, but she has no pulse." He had a lancet in his hand. I said, "I don't care whether you are a doctor or not, two heads are better than one; pray send for a doctor." He offered to send for one, and he said, "Do send for him." He said it was an affection of the heart, and that her mother died of a similar attack nine months ago. She had no sign of life, but breathing convulsively, with her mouth shut fast. The force of convulsion was so strong as to throw the foam in my face several times. Mr. Belaney placed his hand upon her heart and said there was no beat. Whilst my servant was away Mr. Belaney assisted me in putting Mrs. Belaney's feet in hot water. After the girl came back he put the pail in the bed and placed her hands in it. I complained of the heat of her head, and he put some of the vinegar on her head. Captain Clark came, and he took a clothes-brush and began to rub her legs. I ordered a mustard poultice. It was brought, and I think Captain Clark put it on her chest. She died in about twenty minutes after I came. She gasped twice after Captain Clark came in. The prisoner was by all the time. Mrs. M'Eachan came, and I sent her for a doctor. She went for Mr. Garrett. When he arrived, death had taken place. I had asked Mr. Belaney what she had taken. He said, "Only a little salts." I saw a glass or small tumbler on the table close to the head of the bed. It was one-third full of something clear, whiter than water. On the other side of the bed there was an empty tumbler, some salts, and a teaspoon. On the chest of drawers there was nothing. There was no broken glass about the room. There was no peculiar smell in the room. Mrs. M'Eachan had a phial of lavender water which Mr. Belaney had given her, and she sprinkled the room with it. I had been in the room that morning soon after she died. I saw a letter folded ready for the post on the table. Another partly written. There was no phial. The phial which had contained the black draught had been removed on the Thursday previously. I saw it on the kitchen dresser. The rooms were small, and the folding doors were of the usual size.

They were kept closed by the drawers. A person could of course hear anything which passed in one room in the other.

The witness was cross-examined, but nothing material was elicited.

Sarah Williams, the servant to Mrs. Hepenstall, was next examined, and described what had taken place, just as her mistress had done.

Mr. M. Brown Garrett, a surgeon, who had assisted at the post mortem examination with Mr. Vizetelly and Mr. Curling, said—"We found the organs healthy generally. In the stomach there was a strong odour of prussic acid. The stomach was sealed up and sent to the London Hospital. Mr. Belaney called on me with Captain Clark in the evening, and inquired what was the cause of death. I said we had not finished our examination. In the evening about ten o'clock, he called again with Captain Clark and Mr. Hobson, as before. He then made a statement. He said he had been in the habit of using prussic acid, and on that morning (Saturday) he had broken the bottle in trying to extract the stopper with a tooth-brush. He had poured the contents of the bottle into a tumbler, and placed it upon the drawers, intending to preserve it. That he afterwards sat down to write to his friends, and shortly afterwards he heard a scream from the bedroom. He went in, and found his wife convulsed. She said she had taken the burning stuff in the tumbler, and begged to have some cold water. She then became convulsed and insensible. He added that he was so distressed and annoyed he did not wish to mention his negligence, and he was exceedingly sorry he had not done so at the time. I asked what he had done with the bottle, and he said he had thrown it away in some waste place in the neighbourhood. I am of opinion that the deceased died from having taken prussic acid."

Mr. Curling also deposed to the presence of prussic acid, and, on cross-examination, said he had often presented it medicinally.

Dr. Leatherby, a lecturer on chemistry, at the London Hospital, described the proper treatment in cases where prussic acid had been taken. He said that he had heard the evidence, and was of opinion that there was time for hope and recovery so long as there was breath. He could not say what quantity of prussic acid Mrs. Belaney had taken.

Dr. Anthony Todd Thompson also gave some scientific explanations as to the effects of prussic acid. He described the effects of the poison much in the same way as Dr. Leatherby.

Dr. Donoghue: I am a surgeon in Whitehorse-street, Stepney. I knew the prisoner. He called at my house while I was out, on the 6th June, and wrote on the slate. He called in the evening about seven o'clock. He then got some prussic acid and acetate of morphine, carbonate of soda, tartaric acid, salts and senna, and some other drugs. He said the prussic acid he had been in the habit of taking about four years ago. That it was too weak, and he wanted some stronger and purer. I promised to procure it for him, and I did procure some of Sheil's solution. He called the next morning and took the prussic acid and the acetate of morphine. The morphine was in a drachm bottle. The prussic acid was in a stoppered phial. On the following Tuesday he came to me, and said that the stopper of the bottle had broken. In consequence, he had poured the contents into a tumbler, and his wife had poured some water into it, and in mistake had drunk it. He wished me to attend the inquest. I did not attend, because I had to attend a case of stabbing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson: I was aware, when I knew him four years ago, that he was in the habit then of using prussic acid.

Dr. Leatherby recalled: The acetate of morphine would be slow in its effects, and easily known. Time would be given by it for removing the contents of the stomach, and applying remedies.

Thomas Long, gardener at the City of London Tower Hamlets Cemetery, examined by the Solicitor-General: The prisoner called on me with two gentlemen on the 8th of June to take a burial place, which they wished for the Tuesday following. They wanted a brick grave. I said it could not be ready, and then they agreed to have a common grave. The prisoner went and sat down on a grave, with his handkerchief to his eyes, as if crying. Captain Clark said I would hear no more of the burying until the Monday.

Inspector Haynes: I went down to North Sunderland and got these letters from a Mr. Bell, whom I saw there, and these from a cupboard in the prisoner's house.

George Grey Bell: I live at North Sunderland. I was agent to some lime works there, in which prisoner was a partner. They are carried on under the firm of Robson and Skelly. The prisoner left for London on the 1st of June last. I received letters from him subsequently, which I gave up to Inspector Haynes. These are them. They are numbered one to six. These two wills are, also, I think, in the prisoner's handwriting. I know the copyhold property which belonged to the late Mrs. Skelly, mother of Mrs. Belaney. It was let at £100 a year, but fetches more now. It is worth about £3700 in all, as purchase. The lime works are also valuable; worth, probably, £2400, including the share of a colliery. I made an estimate of the value of all the property, which was something above £6000. I heard Mr. Belaney talking of an excursion so long ago as September, 1843, and frequently afterwards, up to the time of their actual departure for London. He spoke of showing London to Mrs. Belaney, and going himself to see some falconry on the Rhine. He keeps a number of hawks. They appeared to live very happily together. I never saw anything but apparent happiness between Mr. and Mrs. Belaney. I was put into the position of agent by Mr. Belaney. He had full control of the lime works, and managed as he pleased. There was a house building on the copyhold property for them.

By Mr. Baron Gurney: Mrs. Belaney was about 22 years of age, and very comely.

Mr. John Dinning: I am a farmer at Elphard, about a mile and half from North Sunderland. In the month of June last, I found, on my return home on Monday, the 10th, between ten and eleven o'clock, a letter from the prisoner. I destroyed it. I believe it was dated the 6th June, from the Euston Hotel. I recollect the contents. I think the prisoner stated that he had not been able to get down to Ascot races; that I would be sorry to hear that his wife had been very unwell; that he had two doctors attending her; that he had been obliged to remove her to private lodgings, and he feared he would be unable to take her to the Rhine. He was about to take her to his brother's, at Arlington, or keep her in London, as he feared that what had happened before was about to happen again. I understood by that a miscarriage, which I was aware Mrs. Belaney had had before.

Cross-examined by Mr. Erle: Mr. and Mrs. Belaney appeared, so far as I saw, to live happily. I never stopped in the house. Never longer than merely while calling. I heard them speak about the excursion to London. Mr. Belaney was anxious to see London, and to go to Arlington.

Proof was then given of the time the letters alluded to had been posted. Mr. George Scott: I am registrar of deaths and births at North Sunderland. I registered the death of Mrs. Skelly in July, 1843. I called upon Mr. Belaney for the particulars, he having called upon me to register. When I asked him the cause of death he stammered and said, "Well, you may say bilious fever." He then signed the book. [The entry was put in and read.]

The wills were here put in and read. They were dated 17th May. One bequeathed all the property of James Cockburn Belaney to his wife Rachel Belaney, and the other bequeathed all the property of Rachel Belaney to her husband James Cockburn Belaney.

Six letters were then read by Mr. Straight, and several others written subsequently to the inquest.

The letters were all published some time since, but it may be as well to mention the most material parts of them, and their supposed bearing upon the charge made against the prisoner.

The first was a letter dated from the Euston Hotel on the 5th of June, and addressed to Mr. Bell, the agent at Sunderland, in which the prisoner said that he and his wife had arrived safe in London, and that Mrs. Belaney was unwell from the fatigue of the journey, but expressing a hope that she would soon be better.

The next letter was addressed to the same person, and bore the same date, and in this letter the prisoner represented that his wife was very ill, and that she had been attended by two medical gentlemen, who had expressed their opinion that she would miscarry, there being no foundation for this statement.

The third letter was dated the 8th June, at which time the deceased was dead. In that letter the prisoner represented that his wife continued very ill, and had been attended by a medical gentleman, who expressed his opinion that she was suffering from disease of the heart, and that he himself feared it was the case.

In another letter, dated June 9, the prisoner represented that "the worst had come to pass;" his beloved Rachel was no more, and that, in consequence of her dying so suddenly, and among strangers, it had been resolved to have a coroner's inquest upon her, and that a post-mortem examination was to take place, adding that of course he could not make any objection to such a course.

In another letter, written to Mr. Hall, the prisoner, after describing himself to be almost in a state of frenzy, gave an account of the manner in which the deceased had met her death, and represented that he had placed some medicine, that he was in the habit of taking, on the drawers in the bedroom, and while he was in the adjoining room, the deceased had got up, and having taken salts, had poured some water in the glass, not perceiving the medicine, and had drunk a portion of it, the result of which was that she died in a few minutes. The letter went on to say, that immediate assistance was rendered, but it was of no avail, and he accounted for not having at once told this story by saying that he was in such a state of mind that he did not know what he was about.

Several other letters of a similar character written by the prisoner to various friends, were also read. In one of them the prisoner represented that he had accidentally broken the neck of the bottle which contained the poison, and that he poured a portion of it into a tumbler, which the deceased had accidentally drunk.

The Solicitor-General said this was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Erle then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He commenced by entreating them to dismiss from their minds all they had heard upon the subject of the charge against the prisoner out of doors, and proceeded to state that there would be no difficulty as to the cause of death, which was clearly occasioned by prussic acid, and the only question for the jury was whether the prisoner had wilfully administered that poison to his wife and with the intent to murder her, and this was the point which the jury had to decide. He then proceeded to remark that the evidence showed the prisoner to be a man of respectability. He had contracted what appeared to be a happy marriage. There was no imputation of any rival affection, and yet, without any apparent motive whatever, the jury were called upon to say that he had committed the most enormous crime that could possibly be committed by any human being. He begged the jury to remember that it was impossible that there could be any pecuniary motive for this act, for it was proved that from the moment of his marriage the whole of the property had been placed in his uncontrolled possession. The copyhold property was handed over to him, and he might have done what he pleased with it, therefore there could not have been any pecuniary motive to induce him to commit the murder. The will that had been referred to gave the

prisoner no more power over the property than he possessed before; for by his marriage the property became his, and if his wife had died first, the whole would have devolved upon him. With regard to the letters being dated from the Euston Hotel when the prisoner and his wife had left that establishment, it might, he considered, be very easily accounted for by the fact that the prisoner and his wife were not anxious to have it known that they were living in a small apartment, but desired to have it thought that they were at a stylish place like the Euston Hotel. It should also be recollected that the place where the prisoner did take up his abode was of all others the only part of London where he had any friends; and he would ask them if it was likely that he would have chosen such a spot for the commission of a cool and deliberate murder. The learned counsel then proceeded to remark upon the other facts of the case, and he said it certainly appeared that the prisoner's statement that two medical men were in attendance upon his wife was not true, but the prisoner's explanation was, that if the illness of Mrs. Belaney had continued, it was his intention to have called in medical assistance. As to the possession of the poisonous articles, he should be in a position most satisfactorily to account for this circumstance, that the prisoner had for several years laboured under dyspepsia, and the only means of relief was the administration of strong acids. He then remarked upon the affection which, it was proved, existed between the prisoner and his wife, and the kind manner in which he had ministered to her comfort, and asked the jury whether they could reconcile such conduct with the belief that the prisoner all along intended to carry out a deliberate plan of murdering his unoffending victim. He contended that the prisoner's story, as to the manner in which the poison had been taken by the deceased, was most probable, and that it was borne out by all the circumstances spoken to by the witnesses. It certainly was a most mysterious case, and he begged the jury to recollect that they were inquiring into the intention of their fellow-man—an intention which could only be known to God; and he therefore implored them, if they possessed but a single doubt, to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, and acquit him.

At the conclusion of the address of the learned counsel, the Court adjourned until Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY—ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

The trial was resumed and concluded on Thursday. The prisoner looked more calm than on the preceding day.

The first witness called by the counsel for the prisoner was Mr. Robert Embleton; he was examined by Mr. Erle, and stated—I am a surgeon residing at Embleton, Northumberland, and know the prisoner, Mr. J. C. Belaney. He consulted me on the state of his health; he thought he was suffering from disease of the heart, and told me he also suffered from dyspepsia. I recommended him to take a bitter infusion with a few drops of prussic acid, and an alterative pill; I also advised him to take morphia, which is a preparation of opium. I had opportunities of seeing the prisoner after his marriage; he appeared to treat his wife with unvarying kindness, and she appeared to entertain reciprocal feelings towards him. His general conduct has, as far as my knowledge extends, been that of uniform kindness.

Mrs. Hobson, who had been acquainted with Mrs. Skelly (the deceased) for many years before her marriage, deposed that Mr. Belaney's conduct to her was very affectionate. A Mrs. Wilson gave similar testimony.

Mr. Frederick Robert Belaney, brother of the prisoner, examined by Mr. Erle: Had visited his brother and his wife, and had opportunities of seeing that they lived very happily and affectionately together, while I was with them in Northumberland. I had some conversation about his making his will. On two occasions I jumped out of the carriage when he was driving. He drove very carelessly, and sometimes let the reins fall from his hand upon the horse's heels. On my return I mentioned it to his wife, and she told me of several accidents that he had had. I then said that a person who ran such risks ought to make his will. He was sometimes in great peril by being let down to the sea to get his falcons.

Several witnesses deposed to the affectionate conduct of Mr. Belaney to his wife.

Captain William Denew Clarke, examined by Mr. Erle: I live at 7, King-street, Mile-end Old Town, and am a master mariner. I was present when Mrs. Belaney was dying. The prisoner appeared in a very distressed state of mind. He had a lancet in his hand. The first observation he made was, that she would never recover. He exclaimed, "My God, this is entirely through my own neglect," and, "I am the cause of all this, through my gross neglect." I did not put any question as to the meaning of this. I had remonstrated with him the day previous, for taking her down into the Tunnel in the state in which she then was; I had also told him that he ought not to have brought her so long a journey; and when I heard him exclaim in the manner described, I thought he referred to his having done so. After the melancholy event, they were all agreed on the expediency of holding an inquest, and the prisoner offered no objection. A woman came to lay out the body, and was going to take away the clothes of the deceased, at which the prisoner was very indignant, and said, he would rather give her money than that she should take away the last things which his poor wife had had on. I never had the least idea that there was anything wrong or unfair in the death of Mrs. Belaney. I walked with the prisoner on Monday evening, when he recurred to the subject of "his neglect." He stopped in the street, shed tears abundantly, and said, "Oh, my God, Mr. Clarke, I am the sole cause of my wife's death!" I began to think this strange, and said, "What do you mean, doctor?" He said, "Why, my wife has taken poison—prussic acid." I replied, "Good God! what have you given your wife prussic acid?" He answered, "No; thank God, I have not that to charge myself with;" and then told the story about the glass having been left on the drawers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodkin: He said she would not recover; and added, that her poor mother had died in the same manner, of a diseased heart.

Peter M'Arde, examined by Mr. Clarkson: When I took the prisoner into custody he was rather in an excited state. Down stairs, when he was taking leave of his brother, he was very much so. When I told him what he was charged with, he exclaimed, "Oh, God!" and sank down in the chair. Afterwards said to his brother, who was crying, "Oh, Archy, Archy, why do you take on so?" and subsequently he said, in an under tone—"Oh, my angel, my angel, I have caused this; I am a murdered man."

Miss King, assistant to Mrs. Roberts, who keeps a bonnet-shop in the Mile-end-road, proved that the prisoner behaved in a most affectionate manner to the deceased when they came to purchase a bonnet. She made a remark to some other person in consequence of noticing this conduct.

Mr. Salvin, of Milton Spring, York-shire, knew Mr. Belaney, and had visited him for the purpose of hawking. He had opportunities of witnessing his conduct towards his wife, which was remarkable for humanity and kindness. Knew him when he was in practice. He was a person of very careless habits; his medicines were very much thrown about.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Bodkin replied on the part of the prosecution. The learned counsel explained that the Government had undertaken the prosecution because none of the friends of the deceased lady had interfered. The main ground on which he understood the defence to be founded was the inadequacy of the motive which could actuate the prisoner to the commission of this heinous crime. He had no wish to deteriorate from the legitimate force of that argument, or from the effect of the character which the prisoner had received, but he feared that the annals of courts of justice contradicted the position that crime was never committed without an adequate motive, and it would be a most dangerous doctrine to lay down to make the enormity of the crime itself an excuse for its commission. He then called the attention of the jury to the morning of the 8th of June and the account which the prisoner gave of the circumstances attending his wife's death. He had stated that he was in the adjoining room. Now, could that be true; or was it not the fact that he was in the room at the time his wife swallowed the poison? He says he placed the poison on the drawers, and then it was suggested that having taken the salts, she poured water into the glass containing prussic acid, and drank it, and also ate some biscuits to put the taste out of her mouth. Now the probability was that whoever gave her the salts gave her the prussic acid. He now came to a part of the case on which the learned counsel for the defence had not touched. No attempt had been made to impeach the accuracy of the medical evidence, according to which it appeared that in all cases of this nature all power of volition ended with the shriek, which was a convulsive action of the respiratory organs, and yet they were asked to believe that the deceased had gone to the drawers, swallowed the poison, and afterwards walked back to her bed, and spoken to the prisoner and told him what had happened. If the medical testimony was to be believed, such an occurrence was impossible. The learned counsel, after commenting upon the other features of the evidence, said, if the jury could entertain any doubt as to the prisoner's guilt, it would be their bounden duty to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but if they could entertain no such doubt, it would be their duty—and however painful that duty might be, he was convinced they would not shrink from its performance—then, he repeated, it would be their painful duty to pronounce him guilty.

Mr. Baron Gurney then summed up the evidence. The crime charged against the prisoner was that of the most odious nature—the crime of murder; and the person whom he was charged with murdering was one whom he was bound to protect and to cherish, for she was his wife: she was young, and beautiful, and fascinating. The case differed from most other cases that had come under his observation, for the doubt in other cases generally arose as to the person who committed, and the means by which the crime was committed. Here there was no doubt of that kind, for it was perfectly clear that the prisoner was the person who purchased the poison, and that that poison was the means of the death of his wife. If the jury were of opinion that he had administered the poison himself, or had left it in her way, knowing she would take it, they would find the prisoner guilty; but if he had not administered it himself, or had not left it in her way with a guilty intent, the prisoner was not guilty of any crime whatever, however blameable his want of caution might be.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict.

After an absence of about an hour, they returned with a verdict of—NOT GUILTY.

Mr. Belaney was released from Newgate immediately after the verdict of Not Guilty was returned.

THE TECHNICALITIES OF LAW.—Edward Brown, a young man of respectable appearance, was tried on Monday, on an indictment for obtaining £350, the moneys of Edward Arden, by false pretences. The circumstances under which the charge was made against the prisoner were these:—It appeared that the prosecutor is a solicitor in Gray's Inn-square, and in March last the defendant was professionally introduced to him, and some communications took place between them. The defendant eventually produced a bill of exchange for £975 10s., which purported to bear very respectable endorsements, and requested the prosecutor to advance him money upon it, and on the representations made by him the prosecutor did advance, in two sums, the amount of £700; but when the bill became due it was dishonoured, and upon that taking place the present charge was instituted against the defendant. Upon the cross-

examination of the prosecutor he stated that he had not been bound over by the magistrates, or held in recognisances to prosecute the present charge. The Solicitor-General took two technical objections to the proceeding: the first being, that the offence was laid to have been committed in London, when, in point of fact, it appeared to have taken place in Middlesex; and, secondly, that the Act of Parliament constituting the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court required that, so far as the county of Middlesex was concerned, it was necessary that parties should be bound in recognisances to prosecute. The Recorder held the objections to be valid, and under his direction the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

POLICE.

A SERIES OF ROBBERIES BY THE SON OF A CLERGYMAN.—Last week we gave a report of the examination of Octavius Clarke, a young man of liberal education, and moving in a respectable sphere, on a charge of robbing a gentleman named Leese, at Hoxton, under singular circumstances. The prisoner was re-examined at Worship-street on Tuesday, when several robberies of a similar character were proved against him.—Sergeant Rogers, of the C Division of police, who apprehended the prisoner on the 5th inst. in Queen-street, Mayfair, and obtained possession of nine pawnbrokers' duplicates, brought forward several gentlemen, owners of portions of the property found in pawn.—Mr. Richard King Pierce, a young surgeon living in chambers in Child's-place, in the Temple, stated that he became acquainted with the prisoner about two years ago, and on the 10th of last month received a note from him expressing an intention to pay him a visit. He accordingly came and passed the evening with complainant and another gentleman named Dukes. The following morning he called again, and witness having to go to a lecture, invited the prisoner to accompany him, but he declined doing so, and asked permission to remain there and smoke a pipe. Witness told him to remain there as long as he pleased, and appointed to meet him there at four in the afternoon, but he was never seen again until the present time, and the witness missed his case of instruments, a silver lancet case, a number of coins pierced and strung upon a string and other articles.—Mr. Thomas William Dukes, a solicitor, stated that he occupied the same chambers as Mr. Pierce, and the prisoner passed the evening of the 10th of July with them. The next evening, when witness returned home, and informed Mr. Pierce of what had occurred, he examined his bed-room, and missed three gold rings, a gold pin, a razor case, pearl handled knife, and silver tobacco stopper. The three gold rings, two gold pins, the case of instruments, lancet case, and silver tobacco stopper were now produced by two pawnbrokers, in Holborn, with whom the prisoner had pledged them on the 11th of July, and they were identified by the respective owners. John Dennett, footman to Captain Chappel, of 17, Queen-street, May-fair, stated that on the 5th instant, the prisoner, who had formerly been a visitor at his master's, met him at a public house, in Queen-street, and put nine pawnbrokers' tickets into his hand to take care of for him while he went to see his mother, in Essex. Witness kept them for an hour or two, and then gave them up to Sergeant Rogers, who took the prisoner into custody.—The next charge was made by Mr. Alexander Steward, a nurseryman and seedman at Salt-hill, near Windsor. Mr. Steward stated that he had known the prisoner for many years, and knew his connections to be highly respectable, but had lost sight of him for a considerable time, until about the 16th of last March, when the prisoner called upon him at Salt-hill, and having reminded him that they had been schoolfellows, proceeded to state that he had become captain and part owner of the Ruby brig; that he was bound for Constantinople, and had been commissioned by the Sultan to select and take out with him a large quantity of seeds. He remained at the house of the complainant until the 31st of March, and in the meantime the seeds were selected and packed in wooden boxes, the prisoner stating that he was to get the money for them, and for other purposes, from his mother's lawyer, a gentleman named Sawyer, in Lincoln's Inn. They then came to town together by the Great Western Railway, and the boxes of seeds were taken in a cab to a public-house, called the Essex Serpent, in Charles-street, Westminster. They were about together for two or three days, and the prisoner several times borrowed complainant's watch, to enable him to be punctual to his appointments. On the morning of the third of April he borrowed it again, and they then walked about until they came to Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, where prisoner left him, upon pretext of going to his mother's solicitor for the money, and promised to return to him in an hour. He did not return, however, and complainant, proceeding to the Essex Serpent, found that the boxes of seeds had been taken away. His watch, he said, was worth £4 or £5, and the value of the seeds was £30. He never saw the prisoner again until the previous day. The depositions in these cases having been taken, Mr. Bingham handed to the prosecutors the letter which the prisoner had addressed to him before the last charge was brought forward. The following is a copy of the letter:—"Clerkenwell Prison, Aug. 20, 1844.—Sir,—Hoping your pardon for this intrusion, I take the liberty of addressing these few lines to you, being anxious to communicate with my friends, and feeling convinced that I cannot do so through a better channel than your worship. I stood before you charged with three distinct crimes, to two of which I own myself guilty, namely the first and the last, but with regard to the horse stealing most decidedly not guilty. The animal was lent to me; while in my hands it fell sick, and I thought it best for all parties to sell it. If I did wrong it was merely an error of judgment. The gentleman of whom I borrowed the horse is one of my aunt's tenants. I felt perfectly safe in doing so, feeling certain that my mother would have no difficulty in arranging so trifling an affair with her own sister. My object in writing this letter to you is to explain to my friends my motives for such extraordinary conduct. I had not the slightest intention that they should lose one single article, but was fool enough to imagine that, by committing some desperate act, my relations (who have so long deserted me) would come forward and give me that assistance which I have been so long much in need of. Your worship will perceive that my old companions are the only people that have suffered from my premeditated attacks. My reason for selecting them was, that I hoped, when I explained to them my object, they would readily believe, from their knowledge of my liberal character, that the crime was not committed with any mercenary point of view or wicked intention. But, on having once gained the confidence of my relations, I should have been enabled to give to each person that which belonged to him, and I had just returned from France with the determination not to leave my mother until she had given me sufficient means to carry this into effect, when the police took me into custody fast asleep at the door where I had been standing for many hours. The only course now left me to pursue is to throw myself on the mercy of the court. Your obedient and humble servant, O. H. CLARKE." The prisoner was fully committed for trial.—[Clarke was yesterday arraigned at the Central Criminal Court on indictments charging him with the above robberies, and, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to be transported for ten years.]

LOD FRANKFORT AND THE ITALIAN ORGAN PLAYERS AGAIN.—At Marylebone office, on Monday, a poor Italian, who gave his name Louis Marangi, was charged at the instance of Viscount Frankfort, No. 17, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park-square, with having refused to desist from playing his organ when required to do so. It will be remembered that his lordship has for years past evinced a most decided antipathy to street music, particularly that of the organ-ic description.—Mr. Rawlinson asked Davis, Lord Frankfort's butler, what "reasonable cause" he had alleged, as the Police Act required, for sending away the Italian?—Davis: Only that Lord Frankfort does not like music, sir.—Mr. Rawlinson: These organ-players know that he doesn't like it, and they go there on purpose to annoy him, I believe.—Isn't this so?—Davis: It is, sir; there can be no doubt of it.—Mr. Rawlinson: Then it is very scandalous conduct.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, stated in Italian that he was not aware of having done anything wrong, and that he was merely playing in the street as usual for his livelihood, when he was laid hold of by the constable. He was discharged.

THE LATE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—At Bow-street, on Monday, Patrick Larkin, the letter-carrier, charged with stealing two letters, containing £870, the property of the Postmaster-General, was re-examined. Some additional evidence was produced, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.—[Larkin was tried yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, and, having been convicted, was sentenced by Baron Gurney to fifteen years' transportation.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR TOM THUMB.—"General Tom Thumb" was taking a ride near Clifton on Sunday afternoon, in an open carriage, accompanied by his father, his guardian, and his preceptor, Mr. Sherman. The General and the latter were on the driver's box, and on descending a steep hill, the horse took fright, ran at the top of his speed, and dashed against a high stone wall with such force as to break his neck, and shiver the shafts and a portion of the carriage to atoms! The two inside gentlemen escaped with a few slight bruises. Mr. Sherman had seen the approaching danger, and held the General firmly in his arms, and the moment the concussion occurred he cleared the horse and wall, the latter nearly nine feet in height, and landed safely in the adjoining field, preserving his charge harmless!

EXECUTION AT STAFFORD.—CONFESSION OF THE CULPRIT.—Last Saturday morning the extreme sentence of the law was carried into effect, at the Stafford county goal, on William Beard, who was found guilty at the late assizes of the murder of Elizabeth Griffiths. After his condemnation, he for a time declared his utter innocence of the offence for which he was doomed to die; at last, through the praiseworthy exertions of the rev. ordinary of the prison, he was induced to make a full confession. He stated that he called on Mr. Crowther, in whose employ the unfortunate woman was as a domestic servant, for the purpose of obtaining work, when he interrogated him very sharply as to what he wanted from her master. He informed her that he wished some sewing work; to which she replied, "You know that he is not at home; that's not what you have come for." He asked her how she knew that? when she answered, "You had better be off." She then returned into the house, and on crossing the yard with a saucenpan of hot water, she remarked to him "that he had better be off, or she would throw the hot water over him." He then became greatly excited, and while she was stooping and putting the saucenpan over a ledge or shelf near the oven in the brewhouse, and raising herself up again, he took up a carpenter's hammer which was lying on the step of the brewhouse door, and struck her with it on the head, just above the ear. She fell against the oven, screamed out twice, and instantly fell to the ground. She could not scuffle with him. He then thought of leaving, and was on the eve of going out at the door, when he returned, in order to finish her. He went up into Mr. Crowther's bed-room, and took a waistcoat and pair of trousers out of a chest of drawers. He then opened three boxes in the servant's room, and took a handkerchief. On coming down stairs into the kitchen, he took up a small black-handled knife out of the table-drawer, and cut her throat. After he had done so, and when she was quite dead, he put his hand into her pocket, and took out three half-

crown pieces, after which he went into the pantry, and ate part of a fruit pie that was left. He then went into the kitchen again, and obtained possession of three silver table-spoons from a cupboard, and decamped. He considered that she would have lived if he had not used the knife. Nobody else but himself had a hand in the murder, and he solemnly declared that when he went to Mr. Crowther's for work he had no thought of injuring his servant, but that it came into his head all at once to do what he had done, for he was vexed with her for speaking to him as she had. Just before the drop fell he was heard by one of the officers of the prison to say, with much earnestness, "I hope the Lord Jesus Christ will have mercy upon my soul." At the moment he fell, a suppressed murmur escaped from the crowd. It is supposed that 5000 people were present.

RAILWAY COLLISION.—A collision took place on Thursday week on the Dundee Railway, in consequence of a carter, named Alexander Smith, attempting to cross the line with his charge, when the mail-train was in sight, and by which the horses were killed, and the cart destroyed. The accident has also proved fatal to Smith, he having died the same evening. Smith was rather an eccentric character. A few years ago, when loading sand, a large quantity of it came down and nearly covered his horse and cart, but being driven under the cart, he himself was not much hurt. When dug out, which was done instantly, he very coolly inquired for his whip, offered his preserver a snuff for his trouble, and drove off.

CONSECRATION OF AN ABBEY IN LEICESTERSHIRE.—The consecration of a monastery dedicated to St. Bernard, and intended for the use of a number of Cistercian monks who have hitherto inhabited temporary buildings in Charnwood Forest, took place on Tuesday last, the ceremony being performed by Dr. Wiseman (styling himself "Bishop of Melipotamus"), Dr. Walsh ("Bishop of Candyopolis"), and Dr. Morris ("Bishop of Troy"). This is the first abbey the Romish sect have completed in England.

SUDDEN REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.—On Wednesday Mr. Chalk, High Constable of York, arrived in Edinburgh, with a warrant issued by Thomas Price, Esq., one of the magistrates of York, for the apprehension of Joseph Stadman Madison, superintendent of Police at Dundee, on a charge of felony. Mr. Madison, who was appointed on the 5th instant, and had only commenced the duties of his new office on Wednesday, was taken into custody the same night, and conveyed to Edinburgh the next day. The charges against Mr. Madison have reference to money transactions in connection with the situation formerly held by him in York.

CLOSE OF THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.—The strike of the pitmen in the counties of Northumberland and Durham is now at an end, the whole of the collieries, with very unimportant exceptions, having engaged all the workmen they require on the terms and conditions offered by the coal-owners previous to the 5th of April, when the strike commenced. After the men had signed the monthly bond, orders were immediately given by the colliery agents to replace their furniture in the houses they had previously occupied.

LAMENTABLE COACH ACCIDENT.—Last Saturday a serious accident happened to the mail-coach which runs between Whitehaven and Carlisle. On passing the street of Carlisle, the coach came in contact with an old building in the market-place, called the Main Guard, and one of the gentlemen on the outside had the bones of one of his thighs so dreadfully lacerated and broken, that the limb was instantly amputated considerably above the middle of the thigh, and the injury was so great that he died soon afterwards. This gentleman and his lady (who was an inside passenger) came from Brighton, were lately married, and had been spending the honeymoon among the romantic scenes of the Cumberland and Westmorland lakes. The lady continues in a frantic state, and refuses every consolation. Mr. Wm. Hullock, of the village of Carleton, near Penrith, and his wife, were also outside passengers, and had a very narrow escape. In the act of falling, Mrs. Hullock laid hold of another gentleman, an outside passenger, round the neck, and thus saved herself without injuring the gentleman. The inside passengers received no essential injury, although the side of the coach which struck against the building was smashed to pieces.

STABBING IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—Another of those offences, unhappily but too common of late, in which the knife is resorted to as a means of vengeance, occurred late on Saturday night in the parish of Norton St. Philips, Somerset, and a young man, named Charles Francis, has been cut off in the prime of life. The deceased and his murderer were both labouring men, and a quarrel having arisen at a public house relative to the breaking of a cup and glass, a scuffle ensued, in the course of which the prisoner was knocked down several times. Upon gaining his feet, some of the by-standers observed that he had a knife in his hand, and it was taken from him, but he immediately snatched it back again, and after some few minutes plunged it several times into the body of the deceased, causing his death in a few minutes, one of the wounds dividing the femoral artery. The prisoner was immediately secured, and when charged with the crime merely said, he knew he had done it, and would do it again. His name is George Hillier, and he has been committed by the Coroner on a charge of manslaughter.

CURIOUS SUICIDE AT CIRENCESTER.—On Saturday a chaise boy at Cirencester, in the employ of Mr. Stevens of the Ram Hotel, went into a stable belonging to his master, and cut his throat with a razor. He cut the windpipe quite through and walked to his home, at least 300 yards. One of the neighbours met him in the yard, and asked him what was the matter with him. He said he had cut his throat with a razor, and she then took him and seated him on a chair, and at his request fetched him some water, which he drunk, some of it running out of the wound. He died within five minutes after the time he had first entered his house. He was 46 years of age, and has left a wife and eight children.

ANOTHER COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—A dreadful coal-pit accident, attended with loss of life, occurred at the pit belonging to Messrs. Osle and Dunnington, at Dearham, near Maryport, on Saturday morning last. Two men and three boys, who were in the act of descending, were not more than three feet from the top when the rope broke, and the whole were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of fully fifty yards. Two of the unfortunate sufferers breathed once or twice after they were taken up, but the others died instantaneously. The verdict at the inquest was "Accidental Death."

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO DESTROY A VESSEL.—Anthony Day, late captain of the brig Earl Vane, of Sunderland, has been examined before the magistrates of that port, charged with attempting to scuttle that vessel by boring holes in the hold, near the North Cape. Several persons were examined, but the principal witness was George Dunn, the mate. He spoke to several conversations, in which the captain confessed having committed the crime. In one of these Mr. Day stated, that when off the whirpool, and leaving sight of land, the thought of sinking the vessel, by boring holes in her bottom, first came into his mind, and he never could get it out of his mind until he "completed the job." The defence was, that the prisoner was labouring under temporary insanity at the time of the commission of the offence, but the magistrates determined to send the prisoner for trial at the assizes. Bail in the sum of £400 was, however, taken for his appearance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE MAIDENHEAD STATION.—THREE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—A destructive fire broke out in a range of stabling, within the yard of the Great Western Railway Station at Maidenhead, in the middle of the day, on Tuesday last, which it is strongly feared was not occasioned by merely accidental means. The flames, when first discovered, burst forth with inconceivable rapidity, and within less than half an hour afterwards the whole building, which was composed of wood, covered with slate, was a heap of burning ruins. There were eleven horses in the stable at the time, eight of which were fortunately rescued, after considerable difficulty, without sustaining any damage. The stabling and horses were the property of Mr. Lovegrove, the proprietor of the Bear Inn, at Maidenhead.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The exhibition altogether was considered a very satisfactory one. Immense numbers visited the show-yard. A cow sent by Prince Albert excited considerable attention, and a silver medal was awarded. At the banquet which took place after the show, an incident happened which deserves notice. The Vice-Chairman (Lord Erne) in the course of a long speech took occasion to say that great improvements had recently been effected in the condition of the tenant classes in Ireland. By whom were they effected but by the landlords? By what other agency could they be effected? Surely it was not the large sums of money which were collected from year to year, from month to month, and from week to week, that could have done this? [This allusion to the collection of the rent created a great sensation. There were hisses and groans, and Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Nicholas Maher, immediately got up and walked out.] The occurrence led to a correspondence. Mr. S. O'Brien addressed a letter to the council deprecating political allusions at the meetings of the institution. The council met and passed a resolution in favour of abstinence from politics, and Lord Erne expressed his regret that he should have made remarks of a political tendency. With this explanation Mr. S. O'Brien expressed his satisfaction.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, held on Monday, Mr. R. Dillon Browne, M.P., was called to the chair, and addressed the assembly at considerable length. He said that he had come over from England, armed with what he deemed to be unanswerable arguments for continuing to demand a restoration of their National Parliament. He had struggled in vain, and almost alone, in the House of Commons, to procure justice for his country, and to prevent an invasion being made by England on the spiritualities of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. He alluded to the delusive bill on the subject of charitable bequests, in reference to which he had several interviews with Lord Elliot, and he was bound to state that he did not believe it to have been the intention of Government to have forced the measure on the Irish people, and thus increase their own difficulties, only that they were sanctioned by the Irish Roman Catholic representatives in the House of Commons.—A letter was read from Mr. T. Wyse, M.P., addressed to the secretary of the Association, returning his acknowledgments for the honour conferred on him and his fellow-members who supported his motion for an inquiry into the facts connected with the formation of the jury at the late state trials in Ireland by the vote of thanks unanimously passed to them at a late meeting of the Association. Mr. McNevin brought forward a report of the parliamentary committee on the subject of hurrying bills through Parliament. Mr. McNevin having severely commented on the course pursued towards Ireland, adverted to the Belgian revolution, which he said was effected by the middle classes, such as those which were now engaged in working for the Repeal. He concluded with a significant warning to the aristocracy of this country to beware how they opposed the will of the people.—Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., read the weekly report from the Repeal prisoners, in which it was stated that they were all well, and full of hope. He could state it to be the opinion of Mr. O'Connell that the Association should take steps to get as many persons as possible to take the abstinence pledge for a limited period, namely, until the Repeal of the Union. Mr. O'Connell had consulted Father Mathew, who approved of the limited plan for those who would not take the pledge for life. The amount of the rent for the week was stated to be £1125.

RECENT PENCILINGS IN MOROCCO.

From the sketch-book of an artist who has recently visited this very interesting country, we are enabled to present to our readers the annexed glimpses of the costumes of the Moors of Morocco, which are replete with picturesqueness and graceful variety.

Three of these portrait sketches are from the harem, that favourite and almost sole seat of oriental luxury, which is generally inaccessible, and can only, by some particular chance, be seen by Europeans. One of these sketches shows a lady at her toilette, which is per-



LADY OF THE HAREM, AT HER TOILET.

formed in a very elaborate manner, employs several hours, and demands the service of a number of slaves. Each of the latter has a separate office: one to perfume the hair, another to arrange the eyebrows, a third to paint them, and so on. The blackening of the latter by a preparation of antimony, the forming of them into a particular shape, and the filling of the hair with powdered cloves, perfumes, and scented waters, are the most favourite modes of female adornment. The European captives in the harem, appear to be its chief ornament, both as to personal and mental accomplishment; the Moorish ladies are enormously fat, stupid, and



PEASANT OF MOROCCO.

gnorant. Of course, there are many slaves employed in the harem, for the gratification of its inmates; such as the singing woman, portrayed at the foot of this column, and in that adjoining, a slave playing the *tor*, a kind of tambourine.

Mr. J. H. Drummond Hay was fortunate enough to obtain access to the harem, at Morocco, and he thus describes one of its inmates—a Mauritanian Venus:—

This was a delicate-looking girl; her age, I thought, was sweet fifteen—the prime of womanhood in this precocious country; for their beauty seems to fade with the *teens*. Her complexion was very fair, her eyes dark hazel, to which the black border of "*Kohl*" (antimony) gave a languid expression. She had a coral-lipped mouth, round as a ring, as the Moorish ode describes the feature. Her black hair, braided with silver cords, waved in profusion over her shoulders. Her sylph-like figure was clothed in a pale green caftan, embroidered on the bosom and skirt in silver thread. This garment reached a little below her knees, and over it she wore an outer robe of light gauze, confined around the waist by a red zone of Fez silk. The sleeves of her caftan were wide and open near the wrist; showing at every turn an arm like alabaster, which was encircled by a plain massive bracelet of Soodan gold; and her uncovered legs were seen from below the caftan clasped with chased silver; her feet were also bare, for in her sally with the rest she had forgotten her slippers; her feet, as well as her hands,



SINGING WOMAN OF THE HAREM.



WOMEN OF MOROCCO.

were dyed with henna of a bright orange colour. Over her head she had thrown a light muslin kerchief; but in this sudden tumult her curiosity got the better of her national caution, and she stood before me quite unveiled.

The next engraving shows the common costume of the people, worn by the fellahs, or peasants.



MOROCCO JEWESS WITH THE VEIL.

Next are women wearing a singular head-dress, or bonnet, made of copper, with flowers engraved upon it.

The fifth illustration is a Jewess of Morocco wearing the veil: the Jewesses only wear black or yellow slippers, and boots are prohibited.

The children of the Moors are dressed exactly like their parents, the little girls wearing veils, and the boys turbans.

Altogether, in Morocco, the women of the better class dress magnificently, wearing a silk shirt of many colours in stripes, highly embroidered waistcoat, silk trousers, and a large silk wrapper of gaudy colour, so put on as to form a petticoat, and hang over the



SLAVE OF THE HAREM.

head and shoulders, showing only one eye; a cap of cloth of gold is worn, with many rich ornaments, on the head; the eyelids are stained with antimony; much rouge is used; and the ear-rings, anklets, and bracelets, of gold and silver, are very massive. The boots, shoes, and slippers are of yellow morocco leather, the staple manufacture of the country.

HOMAGE TO SHAKESPEARE.—Stimulated by the recent demonstration in honour of Robert Burns on the banks of the Doon, preparations have already been announced to celebrate, next year, on the 23d of April, his natal day, the memory of Shakespeare, on the spot where his sacred ashes are entombed, at Stratford-on-Avon.

RUNNING REIN AND THE PRINCESS.—We have just received from Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, a coloured proof of the portraits of these two racers. The likenesses are to the very life, and the colouring is decidedly good: there is great breadth and effect in the engraving, and the execution, altogether, is highly creditable to Mr. Shayer, the artist, and also to Mr. Charles Hunt, who engraved the plate.

METROPOLIS IMPROVEMENTS.—The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have issued their plans for the new street leading from Leicester-square to Long-acre, which will be called "*Cranbourne-street*," and will be of a width from house to house of between fifty-three and fifty-four feet. In a few days the Commissioners will lease the ground for building the houses. The whole of the buildings are to be rendered fit for habitation before Christmas, 1845, under penalty in each case of forfeiture of the lease.

A dinner was given by the Junior United Service Club, at their house in Charles-street, St. James's, on Monday evening, to the hero of Jellalabad, Sir Robert Sale. Sir Wm. Nott was also invited, but we regret to say was unable to attend from indisposition.

CONFLAGRATION AT RICHMOND.

On Tuesday morning last, a most destructive fire broke out at the Cricketers' Tavern; Greenside, Richmond, which was totally destroyed. The family escaped, but with some difficulty, from the upper part and over the backs of the neighbouring premises. Shortly after the flames burst forth from the windows. The fire communicated to the house 26, Richmond-green, and to No. 27; the first being wholly and the next partially destroyed, with a great portion of property that was not burnt being materially injured by water and removing. The houses on the other side of the Cricketers, Nos. 23 and 24, were also partially destroyed, and were, together with their furniture, considerably damaged by the water, while the furniture was also injured by removal, in which respect the whole of the inhabitants of the row of houses (in number about thirty) have suffered. The total loss, it is expected, will be nearly £4000.

By the latest inquiries it appears, that Mr. Vollam and his servant, the only persons in the house at the time the fire broke out, retired to rest about eleven o'clock on Monday night, everything appearing safe. About ten minutes or a quarter past two, the policeman on duty, whilst going past the Cricketers, observed smoke issuing through the crevices of the shutters. He raised an alarm; and, on the door being forced open, the whole of the bar was found to be in flames. The engines soon arrived, but the flames had got such a hold of the building, that they were of very little use. Mr. Vollam escaped by the back, by lowering himself on to an outhouse; but unfortunately, the servant, in trying to do the same, fell on to the roof, and was much injured by the fall.



FIRE AT RICHMOND.

From a careful examination of the ruins, it is evident that the fire commenced in the lower part of the Cricketers, but how it was caused cannot at present be ascertained.

Several small tenements in the rear, occupied by poor families, were more or less injured. The damage is estimated to exceed the insurance considerably.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XLVII.

ST. DUNSTON'S IN THE EAST.

This beautiful church, by Wren, is situated between Idol-lane and St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, the latter of which is carried from the south side of the lofty tower and spire of the church southward into Thames-street, opposite the eastern wing of the Custom-house. The church is dedicated to St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, after whom it is called; and its addition is in reference to its situation, and to distinguish it from its namesake in Fleet-street, which is for a similar reason, called St. Dunstan's in the West.



ST. DUNSTON'S-IN-THE-EAST.

The ancient church was damaged by the great fire of 1666, and was shortly after repaired; but the elegant spire and tower were not finished till 1699. They are masterpieces of design and construction. At each angle of the tower is an enriched pinnacle, and from its base springs a bold arch; the four uniting to support a spire of peculiar grace and elegance.

Mr. Elmes considers it to be not too much to say of this spire that "it stands unrivalled for elegance, beauty, and science. When Wren designed it he had, no doubt, the steeples of the High Church, Edinburgh, and of St. Nicholas, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his mind's eye; but he has surpassed both in every essential quality of such a work." The elevation may be seen engraved in Mr. Elmes's "*Life of Sir Christopher Wren*," engraved by Wilson Lowry, after a geometrical drawing by Joseph Gwilt, Esq., F.S.A., for which he received the silver medal of the Royal Academy. Wren was proud of his work: on coming into his study one morning, he was told that the hurricane of the previous night had greatly damaged some of the church steeples of the metropolis. "Not my spire of St. Dunstan's" was the confident reply.

The body of the church having been only repaired by Wren, and having fallen much into decay, it was taken down and re-built in 1821, under the direction of Mr. David Laing, the architect of the Custom-house. It has been re-built in truly handsome style, and possesses one of the most embellished interiors in the metropolis.

The living is a rectory, and one of the thirteen peculiaries of the archbishops see of Canterbury. The parish have many excellent charities under their care.

OPENING OF THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL AT NEW-CROSS.—This handsome building, engraved in No. 57 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, was opened on Tuesday, for the reception of 250 boys. The head-master, the Rev. Mr. Chambers, after a solemn and appropriate prayer, supplicated the Divine protection for this valuable Institution, than which we cannot imagine any more calculated to engage the sympathy and command the support of the public, when we call to mind that its purpose is to furnish, at a moderate expense, an education of the first class, for the children of officers of that glorious service which has been Britain's best protector in her days of peril, and has increased her power and enhanced her glory in every quarter of the globe.

DR. WOLFF AT BOKHARA.

Anxiety is now at end
On part of relative or friend—
The dreadful truth has come at last,
And Hope her latest barrier pass'd;
Beyond it sits sad Certainty
Leaning on weeping Memory,
A melancholy sight as e'er
Was gaz'd on with a calm Despair!
But

Now that the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly has been confirmed, the public interest is naturally transferred to the generous missionary in their behalf—Dr. Wolff. Some obstacle to his emancipation from the hands of the Ameer of Bokhara has occurred, as already reported in our journal. The facts stated indicate no personal hostility to Dr. Wolff; and he is too powerfully accredited at Bokhara, by all those likely to have any influence with its



DR. WOLFF.

Prince, to be the probable subject of any fresh outrage. "Nevertheless," it is observed in the *Athenæum*, "we shall not be sorry to hear that he is clear of Bokhara—a city which had a very poetical place in English imaginations, not long ago, but presents itself to them just at present in some such idea as the 'City of the Ogre.'"

Meanwhile, Captain Grover has addressed to the *Times* a letter on the subject, of which the following is the substance:—

"In the letter which Dr. Wolff was forced to write at Bokhara, and which you had the goodness to insert at my request, the King of Bokhara proclaims to the world that he put to death Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly in the month of Saratan, 1259. The Christian date is not given in Dr. Wolff's letter, but for the information of the public I inserted within brackets what I had calculated as the English date. I was wrong; the correct date should be July (Cancer), 1843. It therefore appears that at the time I proposed to her Majesty's Government to proceed at my own cost and on my own responsibility to Bokhara to attempt the release of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, those wretched men were actually alive."

The annexed sketch of Dr. Wolff is from a drawing obligingly forwarded to us by a correspondent. It represents the reverend Doctor in his ordinary dress: his playfulness as well as his spirits, may be characterised even as occasionally boyish; but his general manner breathes a consciousness of that powerful energy of mind, which has enabled him to preach fluently in ten different languages, and converse in fourteen; and to surmount, single-handed, difficulties and dangers in his travels, which might well have overcome an expedition. His voice is deep, most emphatic, and sonorous in its tone; and his enthusiasm bursts out in most brilliant flashes of dramatic and poetic fancy and feeling: "he is," adds our correspondent, "a lineal descendant, I understand, of Moses himself."

The following conclusion to a letter written by the Doctor at Tcherahau, to his friends and late parishioners at Clayton West, near Huddersfield, is very characteristic:—

Now, my dear friends, I have given you a sketch of my proceedings. I have now to make one request to you:—1st. That you may pray that the Lord may preserve alive my wife and child. 2nd. That the Lord may give success to my mission. 3rd. Should either my wife or child come to you, be kind to them. And lastly and fourthly, Should it be the Lord's will that I should have at Bokhara the fate of Conolly and Stoddart, that I may be enabled to look up to my Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, with faith and confidence; and may be enabled, if Stoddart and Conolly should be dead, to follow them to the grave trusting and believing in, and openly confessing, the ever blessed name of our Lord Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever, who will come, and shall come, and shall not tarry.

Our second Illustration represents a Bokhara chief giving audience.



COUNT NESSELRODE.

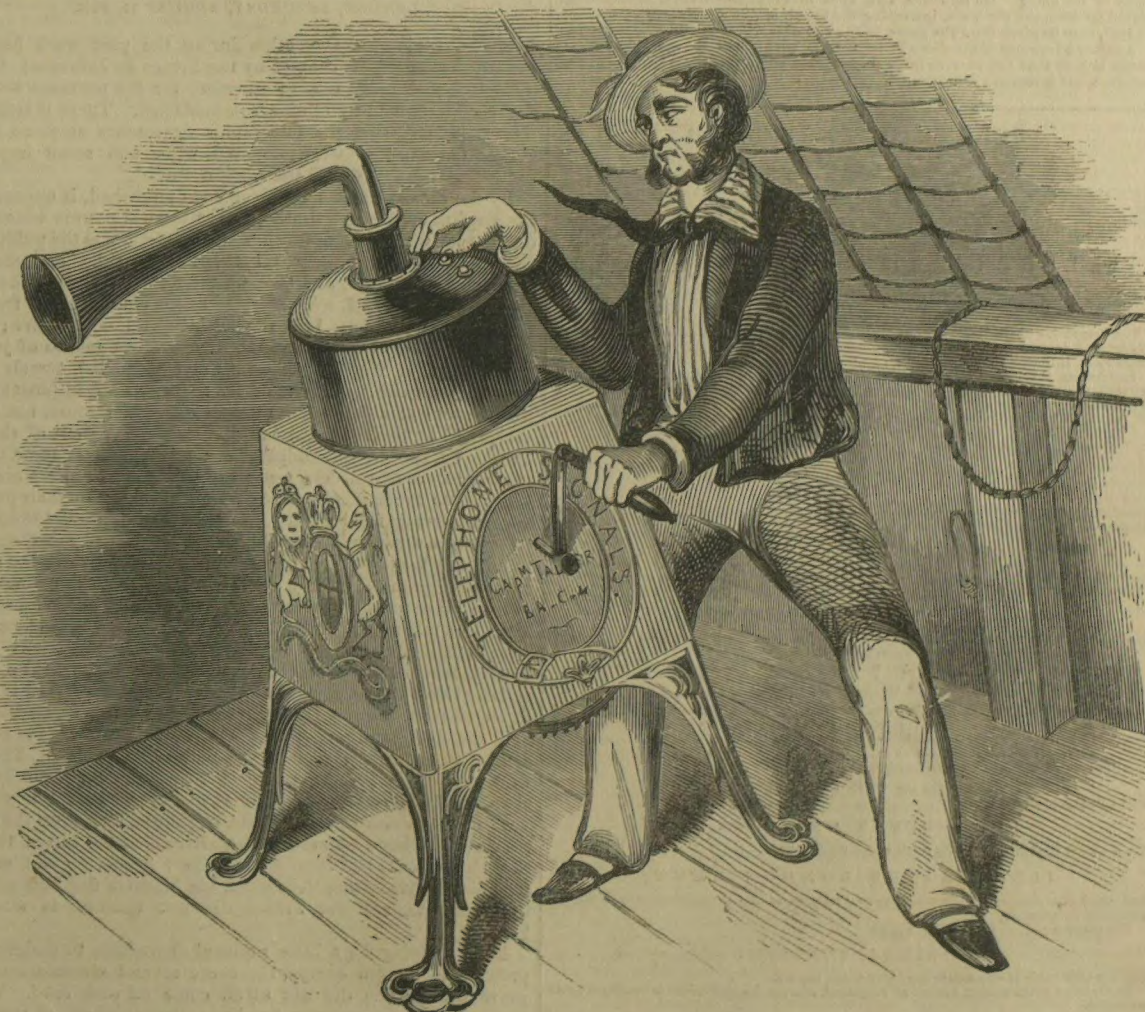
Count Nesselrode, the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, is, by birth, a Livonian; his family, however, was originally Hanoverian, though it had been settled in Livonia for a long period. His father was Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empress Catherine, to the Courts of the Dukes of Württemberg, and he was entrusted by the Czarina with the task of negotiating the



BOKHARA CHIEF

marriage of the Grand Duke Paul, afterwards the crazy Emperor, with a Grand Duke of the House of Württemberg. The Livonians, though Russian subjects, are more Germans than Muscovites; and as the Czars rather distrust the old Russian nobility, among whom the greatest amount of discontent exists, the Germans, or Livonians, enjoy much more of the patronage of the Court of St. Petersburg; hence the easy entrance into office of Count Nesselrode. He was born in 1770; at least the weight of evidence seems to fix that year as the most probable; but nothing is so difficult in Russia as to ascertain the age of any human being. An ukase (what a happy country!) can increase or diminish the age of a man, woman, or child, *ad libitum*. It is a well-known fact that the Empress Catherine was two years older than the Russian Almanac made her. A lively French writer thus explains the process—"Comme Catherine fut trouvée plus âgée que Pierre III., l'Impératrice Elizabeth lui effaça deux ans gratuitement, en la faisant venir en Russie." How is one to deal with ages in a country such as this? We reply, do exactly as we have done—give the best accessible authorities, which are these—two biographical sketches of the Count published in the *Revue du Nord*, about ten years ago state the year of his birth to be 1771, and another life published in Paris in 1837, states it to be 1770. The truth, as Sterne says, may lie between, but 1770 is also given as the correct date in the German "Conversations Lexikon;" and fourteen years ago an eminent political authority, says he looked quite sixty; from all which we conclude he is now of the venerable age of seventy-four. On entering public life he did not at first devote himself to diplomacy. After receiving his education in the college of the Gardes Nobles of St. Petersburg, he was presented with a commission in the Russian Guards, and was soon made one of the aides-de-camp of the Emperor Paul, who had, at that time, been just inflicted on the Russians as a ruler. The military calling did not, however, suit him; he had in him more of the statesman than the warrior. A few years passed away, and the Emperor, becoming smitten with a violent admiration of Napoleon, concluded peace with him. The young Nesselrode, thinking it would be of long duration, forsook the army, and attached himself to diplomacy, being sent to Paris as an *attaché*

of the Russian Embassy. He had previously had some experience of business in the *Chancellerie* of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg, and with his application and aptitude for the details of business, he had not been long in Paris before he was made *conseiller d'ambassade*; he afterwards became the soul of the *bureau*, his *chefs*, Marcov and Besborodkow, being men of inferior capacity. It was Nesselrode who conducted the negotiations which brought about the armed neutrality of the northern powers, which provoked the anger of England, and caused the battle of Copenhagen. But Paul died, and Alexander, his son, reigned in his stead; then ensued a total change of policy; the intimacy between France and Russia suddenly abated, and Nesselrode and the whole of the Russian embassy were recalled from Paris. On his return from Paris he was attached to the private *bureau* of the Emperor, who soon discovered something in his young secretary above the usual range of the herd of red tapists. He found in him much acquired knowledge both of men and things, aptitude for labour, suppleness, intelligence, and a seriousness and gravity which are often found more useful than more brilliant qualities. He accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1805, and was present at Erfurth in 1807. He was mixed up with all the negotiations of the years that followed, and he was the Minister of Russia at the Congress of Vienna in 1814, where he helped to create the German Confederation, demanded the partition of Poland, and the cession of Saxony to Prussia. He was one of the plenipotentiaries who, in December, 1814, signed the famous declaration which placed Napoleon under the ban of Europe; but it was Nesselrode also who joined the Duke of Wellington in restraining the fury of Prussia when the Allied armies were in possession of Paris, and Blücher was talking of sacking the city, and dividing the realm so as to recover for Prussia her old rights in Alsatia on the French side of the Rhine. He is mixed up with all the great negotiations of the present century,—but it is an instrument only; as a statesman, he cannot rank with Kaunitz, or Metternich, or Hardenbergh, or Talleyrand. This is partly owing to his position as the servant of a despotic master—for Nicholas is more imperious than Alexander, and he has been as use-



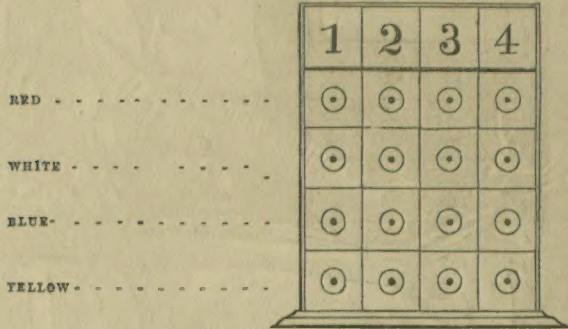
THE TELEPHONE.—(See next page.)

ful, and as much employed by Nicholas, as by his predecessor. He is the mere head clerk of the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, without one spark of genius, or any other talent than the talent of keeping his place and plodding piously on. Prudent, and dexterous, and industrious, he undoubtedly is, and has much knowledge of routine, but these are his chief merits. There has been much speculation as to what has brought him to England; but, from his retired life, and his fixing his residence at Brighton, for the benefit of sea-bathing, it is probable he comes for that which is equally valuable to prime minister and peasant—the simple but invaluable blessing of health.

THE TELEPHONE; A TELEGRAPHIC ALARM.

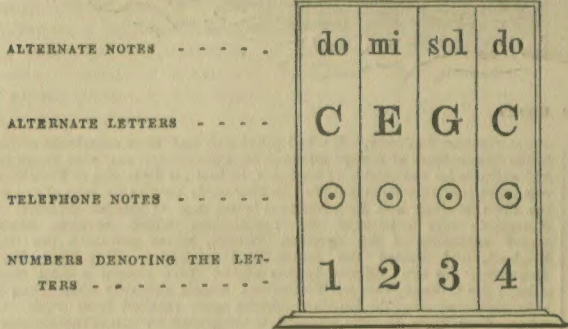
Amongst the many valuable inventions recently laid before the Lords of the Admiralty, that of the "Telephone, or Marine Alarm and Signal Trumpet," by Captain J. N. Taylor, R.N., is, perhaps, one of the most important; its objects being to convey sound signals to vessels at sea or in harbour; to transmit orders to and from forts and ships; to prevent collisions at sea, or on railroads; to transmit orders on the field of battle, from position to position, as an auxiliary to the duties of the aide-de-camp, or orderly, who frequently rides with important despatches in the face of an enemy in great haste and imminent risk; to inform engine stations in case of fire; for alarms in dock-yards, &c.; and as a means of communication between the palaces and halls of the nobility and gentry, &c.

The principle of the Telephone is one of musical accord, composed of four alternate notes, given out separately, played like those of the cornet, and prolonged whilst the finger remains on the note. The instrument is formed of a chamber, into which air is compressed through three or more alternate pumps, which are moved by a corresponding number of cranks, set in motion by a winch; and of a set of piston-keys, with valved apertures, giving free egress to the compressed air, which, in its passage, acts upon a series of metallic springs, and produces the required sounds through four pipes or trumpets.



THE INDICATOR.

The Indicator, or Signal Tell-Tale, to be placed on the Telephone Drum, to denote the signals made, is composed of 16 holes, in four parallel lines, and numbered at the top 1, 2, 3, 4. The first number made is to be indicated by a peg, placed under the required figure, in the first horizontal column, coloured red; the second number in the white; the third in the blue; and the fourth in the yellow line, observing that only one peg is to be placed in the same horizontal row of holes. The Telephone gamut notes are arranged for numbers either by the public or private key. The alternate notes of the gamut C, E, G, C, being denoted by 1, 2, 3, 4.



THE TELEPHONE GAMUT.

The Telephone No. 1. will convey signals four or five miles; and as a fleet sailing in three columns will not extend over more than three miles, it will be sufficient for the guidance of the whole fleet, in foggy weather, by night or day. For fixed stations, light-vessels, light-houses, preventive ports, &c., it is made the size of a large drum, with trumpet in accordance, and will convey signals in foggy weather six or eight miles; or by unscrewing the trumpet, and applying a parabolic phonic reflector to it, the sound will be conveyed to a much greater distance.

Ships or steamers passing each other, by giving the signals for "Helm to port," &c. &c., would prevent those dreadful collisions and loss of life which frequently occur, either from indecision, the thickness of the fog, or other causes.

As an alarm-instrument, to be used on light-vessels, light-houses, dangerous headlands, &c., the Telephone is most important, as it will be the means of preventing the great sacrifice of life and property, which so frequently takes place in foggy weather, from the lights being invisible. Vessels would also be directed by it to the pier or harbour, and the height of the tide for entering conveyed to those in the offing. On railroads, too, it is of great importance, as an instant signal for stopping the train, increasing the speed, or of the approach of another engine, may be given from the guard to the engineer.

Another advantage of the above instrument is, that it can be employed with a secret key, so that two persons in correspondence will understand the communication, while it remains unintelligible to others.

SPLENDID ENGRAVING

FOR THE

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

COMPANION PRINT TO THE COLOSSEUM VIEW OF "LONDON IN 1842."

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have great pleasure in announcing the forward preparation of a most superb Engraving, as a companion to their celebrated large Print, entitled "London in 1842."

In selecting this engraving, they are convinced that the subject chosen, for its paramount interest and attraction, will meet with universal approbation. It will represent a Magnificent

PANORAMA

OF

THE RIVER THAMES,

showing at one view "the Royal-towered Thames," its "Forests of Masts;" its crowded Docks and Port; its Fleet of Steamers; its

NOBLE BRIDGES, UNEQUALLED IN THE WORLD;

its busy Wharves and Quays; and the various objects of interest and beauty upon its immediate banks, including

GREENWICH, AND ITS SUPERB PALACE-HOSPITAL;

and exhibiting the winding of the "Silver Thames" through the mighty mass of buildings that form the metropolis of the Commercial World.

Showing as distinctly as in a Map, yet with beautifully picturesque effect, the several

STREETS OF THE METROPOLIS;

with the many hundred Churches, Palaces, Columns, and Arches; Government Offices, and Public Institutions; Club Houses, Noble Mansions, and Palatial Homes; embellished Street Architecture, Terraces, and Villas; Theatres; Railways; Parks and Public Walks; Factories and Warehouses; and, in short, a perfect Picture of the vast Extent, Architectural Character, and Most Recent Improvement, of the

BANKS OF THIS NOBLE RIVER.

To be Engraved in the

FIRST STYLE OF THE ART,

From a most Elaborate Drawing made expressly for the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS;

And which has occupied the Artists for several months, so that the strictest reliance may be placed on its accuracy.

The entire length of the PRINT will be

UPWARDS OF EIGHT FEET!

but it is impossible to enumerate one-tenth of the objects.

The interest of the subject cannot be surpassed, and the highest talent is employed in its execution.

Further announcements of this Magnificent Print will be duly given.

196, Strand, April 18, 1844.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 25.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.

TUESDAY, 27.—Admiral Blake died, 1657.

WEDNESDAY, 28.—Robespierre guillotined, 1794.

THURSDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded.

FRIDAY, 30.—Paley born, 1743.

SATURDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.

High Water at London-bridge, for the Week ending August 31.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0 19	0 50	1 16	1 42	2 2	2 25
2 43	3 0	3 20	3 37	3 54	4 12

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. W. L." Bristol, should see the article on the Post Office, in our last volume.

"Inspector" is right.

"A Lover of the Fine Arts," Manchester.—The drawings of Dr. Dalton's funeral were by a Manchester artist.

"J. J. W." Margate, states that there is nothing new in Mr. Dempster's Rig, described in our last number; and that the patent revolving masts answer every purpose for which the new invention is intended. The patentee, Lieutenant Shuldham, our correspondent states, resides in or near Bury, and has a boat rigged with triangular sails, without masts.

"Dundee" should inquire of some officer in the establishment.

"X. X."—The composition is very fair, but we have not room for its insertion.

"A Constant Reader," Ayrshire.—The office is at 18, Cornhill.

"J. E. F." is thanked for the sketch, but the subject is scarcely of sufficient interest for engraving.

"Edgar,"—The portrait shall appear next week.

"W." Durham.—Beetle wafers may be purchased of any wafer manufacturer.

"The Hiring's Joy," by J. B. S., will not suit.

An ably written article has appeared in the "Leamington Spa Courier," advocating a commemoration of Shakespeare on a plan similar to that of the recent Burr's festival at Ayr.

"W. C. S." inquiry as to the comet has been referred to our astronomical correspondent.

"T. S." Newcastle, should write again.

"Dilamgerbendi" sends the following inquiries:—1. Whether any entire English translation exists of the Works of the Emperor Julian? 2. What translations of them, either whole or in part, are extant in English or in any Continental language? 3. Where are any authentic MSS. of the same author, either in this country or abroad?

"W. R." Lisson Grove.—We think not.

"Scotus,"—Our authority for stating the Highland costume to be modern, is Mr. Planché's excellent work on British costume. In No. 22 will be found an excellent résumé of opinions on the subject still much disputed.

"X. Y. Z."—Qui tam denotes "as well," and is applied to actions brought in the name of the Queen, and of the informant, for the purpose of securing part of the penalty to the latter.

"A. Z."—The last revok is all codicils as well as previous wills. The words, "or order," are requisite in a promissory note, to render it legally transferable. We wish the Government would take the management of the roads and abolish tolls.

"The Rev. A. E. F."—Under consideration.

"Veritas," Barnard Castle will, probably, send the proffered sketch.

"J. D. F." should have paid the postage of his inquiry.

"G. C." City.—The pictures engraved were in the British Institution during the past season.

"E. M." must further substantiate his communication before we can print it.

"W. M." Upper Norwood.—We have not room.

"M. G. C." Coggeshall.—The charge for our journal is 6s. 6d. per quarter, paid in advance.

"Vates,"—The lines reached us too late.

"P. S. H. J. W. S."—See Flaxman's Sculpture.

"R. L. C." Dublin.—See our present number. We have not room for the illustration.

The Eclogue by Eugene Sue is too long.

Ineligible.—Address to a Young Lady, by D. J. S.; Lines by a Student in the School of Christ; Burns' Festival, by R. D.; Lines by a Mother to her Child; The Unfeeling Husband, by W. D. B.

"C. B." must authenticate the sketch, and send a description.

"Elpis" should address a letter to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"A Subscriber" should purchase the number of our journal containing the report of the trial.

Clericus.—Brook-street, Bath.—1. The banker should give notice of the non-payment of the bill but we doubt his liability. 2. The executor will be the loser by not being sufficiently circumspect.

"A Donegal Subscriber" should order the number and supplement of his bookseller.

"A Three Years' Subscriber," Sunningham.—The pass may be obtained from the commanding officer. (See the Army List.)

"B. B." can claim the fee agreed on.

"Spectator,"—The Duke of Wellington was born in Ireland, but is of English descent.

"Veritas,"—Have patience.

"Enigma from Market-Raisin,"—We have not room.

COWES REGATTA.—In consequence of the indisposition of N. M. Condy, Esq., Marine Artist, we are unable to present the Engravings we had purposed this week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1844.

THE great topic of conversation during the past week has been the Bombardment of Tangier by the Prince de Joinville; the intelligence took every one by surprise, for the previous accounts spoke of a probability of an accommodation. There is some suspicion, indeed, that the telegraphic despatches received by the French Government were tampered with, and some important particulars suppressed till the event occurred.

By the details which have since been published, it appears that the English vessels and those of other neutral powers which were on the spot, were quite as much taken by surprise as the public here. Everything promised peace, till the French ships and steamers were put in motion, and took up their position before the town. Despatches, it is said, were received at the last moment from the French army, which left the Prince no alternative; but, as they have not been published, there are no means of judging of the truth of the assertion. As several English vessels of war were present, and spectators of the scene, we are in possession of the opinions of able critics, grounded on observation, not a little sharpened by the consciousness that the skill or want of skill displayed by the French might have to be met at some time or other by themselves. The reports of these naval officers are unfavourable to French tact and skill, both in taking up their position, and in serving their guns. Though every ship was towed to her station by a steamer, many of them contrived to expose themselves to a raking fire, by presenting their stems or sterns to the forts—an advantage to the enemy of which it is a matter of wonder the Moors did not avail themselves. The garrison, however, seem to have been taken by surprise, like the spectators, which may account for a little indecision at the outset. When the intentions of the French became apparent, however, the Moors showed no lack of activity and courage, and a greater amount of skill than was expected from them. De Joinville's ship was severely handled; and the delay in bombarding the other towns on the coast, is attributed to the necessity he was under of repairing. The fortifications were in bad order, and in no condition effectually to resist even so badly-directed a fire as that of the French is stated to have been—which was, moreover, continued long after the Moorish guns had been silenced. But, after all, at the end of the day, though the walls had been injured, the garrison do not seem to have been driven from their guns, the Moorish flag still waved on the ramparts, and the French did not venture to attempt a landing.

Even allowing for a little national disposition to underrate the prowess of an old enemy, there are several circumstances that prove the French did not at all come off with *éclat*. Two of their ships were severely handled; the numbers of the killed and wounded on board of them have not been given, nor have

the details of the action been published officially. It is not defeat, certainly; but is just as far from being success; the Prince should have done more or not attempted so much. It is a good commentary on his pamphlet, however; it proves the French navy is not equal to that of England—witness St. Sebastian and St. Jean d'Acre. They had better rest satisfied with the lesson they have got at Tangier; should they venture an experiment on ourselves, their experience may be somewhat more dearly purchased.

So that, after all, except the expenditure of so much powder and shot, and the great glorifications of the Paris press on the achievement of De Joinville, it is difficult to say what the French Government has gained by this act of aggression. The war in the interior cannot be affected by the destruction of a few perches of stone wall at one or even several of the towns on the coast. Property has not suffered, and very few lives have been lost; and as the alarm is now given, we apprehend the property of the merchants in the other sea-side towns will, ere the French arrive, be removed beyond the reach of danger. If these bombardments rendered it necessary to weaken the Moorish army for the defence of the coast, so as to enable the troops of the French to act more effectually by land, while the ships co-operated with them, we could understand the advantage, in a military point of view, of these bombardments. But with a strong force in possession of the forts, and outside the town (enough to prevent any attempt at taking possession), the army in the interior having to contend with the same enemy, the same numbers, and the same difficulties of soil and climate as before, we confess the mere sailing of a squadron along the coast, battering down walls, and dismounting a few guns, does not appear of much utility, as far as the settlement of the matter in dispute is concerned. At the very time the Prince de Joinville was pouring in his broadsides, the son of the Emperor was engaged more actively than ever in concerting measures of offence and defence with Abd-el-Kader. It remains to be seen whether the bombardment will produce much effect on them; as the place is not occupied, we incline to think it will not. Should the French make the attempt to seize it, it will immediately become a question whether England must not interfere; the greater part of the supplies of Gibraltar are derived from Tangier and the surrounding country, and it is needless to say how much we might find ourselves embarrassed by that district being in the hands of a power so jealous of our influence, our arms, and our commerce, as France undoubtedly is; she would immediately exclude our manufactures from it by excessive duties, as she has already done at Algiers.

The rest of the foreign intelligence is not important: Paris is the great centre of European politics, and there the affairs of Morocco absorb all other topics; the Tahitian dispute is almost pushed by them out of sight, being now entirely in the hands of the two Governments. The press has abandoned it for something more exciting.

Count Nesselrode is at present among us, taking a little relaxation from the toils of diplomacy, along whose indirect and crooked ways he has long been a pilgrim. His arrival has given rise to a violent controversy as to the place he is entitled to hold among the intellectually great of those men who influence the affairs of the world. By one party he is ranked with the highest, and placed among the political "Titans" of the modern world. We cannot see what he has done to merit this inordinate admiration. Nothing is easier than, from a want of examination, to mistake men in high stations for powers, when in fact they are but instruments of a power which may either be the despotic will of one man, or the public opinion of a people. This power they may either serve blindly, without in any degree controlling it; or they may control and direct it; or again (the task of spirits truly great), they may both create it and govern it. Nesselrode belongs to the lower order of statesmen; he has always been the industrious, untiring, but passive servant of a despotic master, who has more self-will and more ability to direct it than all the other Sovereigns of Europe put together. We all know what sort of instruments a clever despot chooses to do his work with:—

I will converse with iron-witted fools
And unresponsive boys; none are for me
Who look into me with inquiring eyes.

There is here a little of the exaggeration of the poet, as "fools" cannot be safely employed at all; but the quality of mind described as "iron-witted," when coupled with an intellect equal to, or rather above, the average, is just the one suited to the purposes of an astute tyrant; and it moreover aptly describes the character of Nesselrode. He is a hard, cold, steady, unscrupulous, decisive man of routine, who would execute the most complicated orders with accuracy and despatch. But, if required to frame and carry out an original line of policy, such a one as would stamp him a statesman, he has never exhibited the power of doing it; as the Minister of such a country as Russia, and as the servant of such a man as Nicholas, he would never have the opportunity of doing so; and history only judges a man by what he has done, not by what he might be supposed capable of doing under altered circumstances. There is a great deal of delusion and nonsense afloat about the vast—the "gigantic" abilities of these Ministers of despotic powers. We are prepared to maintain that it requires more varied talents, and a rarer combination of intellectual qualities, to be the leader of a large and a powerful party under representative systems of Government like those of France and England. The greatest and wisest projects of a Minister of Russia, Prussia, or Austria, may be defeated by a word from their rulers, and the most splendid abilities may be neutralised by the caprice of a bigotted imbecile like the late Emperor of Austria. There are difficulties enough in the way of a Minister in free countries—or in those which imagine they are free; but, at any rate, they do not arise from the self-will of an individual, who may be wise or worthless just as it happens. What has been done for Russia in the last twenty years that proves any marvellous wisdom on the part of her rulers? She has a reputation abroad for skill in diplomacy, gained by enlisting the services of foreigners like Pozzo de Borgo, but the internal state of Russia and the physical and moral condition of the people is just what it was half a century ago. The descriptions of the Marquis de Custine, or any modern traveller, are exactly the same as those of Dr. Clarke; every other country of Europe has progressed and improved more or less since the close of the last long war; Russia has remained stationary; why her statesmen then should be chosen forth as the objects of fulsome flattery it is difficult to conceive. Metternich is far more deserving of admiration than Nesselrode. He is of a higher order of mind; he was and is the real ruler of the Austrian empire, for the late Emperor was incapable of governing, and the present one, if capable, is not disposed to interfere much with the policy that Metternich has been enabled to consolidate into a system. He crushes all freedom of thought and speech it is true, but he provides for the physical well-being of the people, and probably the earth does not present a more contented or well-fed people than the Austrians. He has also done much for the financial and commercial prosperity of the Italian States, which are, in these respects, a contrast to those of the Papal Government; the jealousy of any taint of free principles creeping in, being about equal in each of them. But, under the Russian Government there

is nothing to redeem the miserable thralldom in which the people are held; they are physically depressed as well as morally degraded; where this state of things has existed for ages, where the monarchs have had unlimited power, and where so little has been done by either monarchs or ministers, for bettering the condition of the mass, it is unjust to lavish on them praise so unqualified, that it would scarcely be merited by a Sully, a Colbert, or an Alfred!

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL PRINCE.

We are highly gratified at being able to announce that her Majesty is improving daily in health and strength, and the most satisfactory accounts are given also of the royal infant. The Queen has so far progressed towards recovery, that Dr. Locock has been able to leave the Castle for the Continent. The following is the letter of our Windsor correspondent, dated Thursday evening:—

Her Majesty and the infant Prince are in the enjoyment of good health. Indeed, her Majesty is so well that in the course of a day or two the Queen will be enabled to leave her chamber, in the Augusta Tower, for a contiguous room at the royal residence. His Royal Highness Prince Albert walked across the Home Park this morning, and visited the Queen's kennel and the royal aviary. The Prince was attended by Lieut.-Colonel Wyld, Esq., in waiting to his royal highness. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice were taken for their usual airings, both this morning and in the afternoon, in the Home Park. The Dowager Lady Lytton was in attendance upon the Princess Royal, who rode out on her favourite Shetland pony. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out this afternoon, attended by Colonel Wyld. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this afternoon. Her Royal Highness will dine with the Prince Consort at the Castle this evening. A public dinner, in honour of the birthday of the Duchess of Kent, took place this afternoon, at the Hope Inn, Frogmore. A splendid supply of venison, which was dressed at Frogmore House, was presented to the worthy host, Mr. Byles, by her Royal Highness. The auspicious event was celebrated by the attendance of upwards of fifty of the principal inhabitants of Old and New Windsor. The chair was taken, and ably filled, by John Clode, Jun., Esq., one of the town councillors of the borough of New Windsor. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and responded to in the best style, and everything passed off harmoniously and right loyally. The birthday of His Royal Highness Prince Albert, will be celebrated, by a public dinner, at the Royal Adelaide Hotel, on Monday next, on which occasion the venison will be presented by her Majesty's illustrious consort. The splendid buck, the gift of the Prince, was shot by his Royal Highness himself, in the Great Park, on Monday last. On the same evening the town will be illuminated; and a splendid display of fireworks will take place on the east terrace of the Castle, under the direction of Mr. Fenwick, of Vauxhall, who received the necessary instructions from Mr. G. E. Anson, Prince Albert's private secretary, on Monday last. Several set pieces will be exhibited, emblematical of the auspicious occasion, interspersed with immense discharges of rockets, maroons, &c.

On Saturday last Prince Albert left the Castle at two o'clock, to visit the Duchess of Kent. On the return of the Duchess of Kent to Frogmore her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits on the occasion of her birthday, from their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge.

SUNDAY.—This morning Prince Albert, the Court, and the domestics of the royal household attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. The Duchess of Kent attended divine service in Windsor Church. Prince Albert walked in the slopes and pleasure grounds of the Castle in the forenoon, and the royal children were taken out for an airing.

MONDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert inspected the Scots Fusilier Guards in garrison, in the Great Park. Colonel Bouverie, Esq., in waiting, attended his Royal Highness. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at the Castle in the evening from her residence, Frogmore Lodge, and dined with Prince Albert.

TUESDAY.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out early this morning deer shooting. In the afternoon his Royal Highness drove out in a carriage. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice were taken an airing in a carriage in the forenoon; and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal went out on a pony. The royal family were again taken airings in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—Prince Albert left the Castle soon this morning, to inspect the Scots Fusilier Guards in the Great Park. In the forenoon the Prince walked out, attended by Mr. G. E. Anson. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken for a carriage drive this morning. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal took equestrian exercise. In the afternoon the royal family were taken airings.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The *France* says everything has been finally arranged for the visit of the King of the French to England, but that his absence will not exceed a week. Active preparations are on foot in Paris for the intended journey. M. de Montalivet, the Intendant of the Civil List, was said to have drawn a sum of 3,000,000*fr.* to defray the expenses of his Majesty.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town on Wednesday afternoon from Nuneham Park, the seat of his Grace the Archbishop of York. We are glad to learn that his Grace has suffered no inconvenience from the fatigues he has recently undergone in accompanying the Prince of Prussia on his tour through England.

BIRTH-DAY OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—Her Royal Highness completed her 58th year on Saturday last. Her Royal Highness received congratulatory visits in the course of the day from several members of the Royal Family on the occasion, and the event was celebrated in the metropolis by illuminations at the various clubhouses, most of the principal tradesmen to the Royal Duchess testifying their loyalty in a similar manner.

DEATH OF THE GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.—Last week some of our contemporaries gave an account of the death of the Princess, but knowing from authentic sources, that the report was premature, we did not notice it. We regret, however, to learn that official accounts have since been received from St. Petersburg of the decease of her Imperial Highness. She was third daughter of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and consort of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, heir presumptive to the Danish throne, and heir apparent to the electorate of Hesse Cassel. This melancholy and lamentable event has been expected for some time, and the fatal malady of his favourite daughter was the principal reason of the Emperor's shortening his visit to England. Her Imperial Highness was born June 24th, 1825, and was married on the 22nd of January last to Prince Frederick of Hesse.

MARRIAGE OF THE EARL OF MURRAY TO MISS RUSSELL.—On Saturday last, the Earl of Murray was married at Barnston, near Bedale, to Miss Laura Russell, the niece of the Duchess Dowager of Cleveland.

Lord and Lady Palmerston have been to Belgium. At Brussels they visited the theatre, and also paid several diplomatic visits. Lord and Lady Palmerston left Brussels on Sunday for Prussia. On Saturday they dined with the King and Queen of the Belgians, who paid marked attention to them during the whole of their stay.

Prince Liechtenstein and suite have arrived in this country.

MARRIAGE OF CAPTAIN BERNAL AND MISS OSBORNE.—The marriage of Captain R. Bernal, M.P. for Wycombe, and Miss Catherine Isabella Osborne, daughter of Lady Osborne, was solemnized on Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

DEATH OF THE BARONESS ROSMERE.—We regret to announce the death of the Baroness Rosmere, which took place at the Dell, near Windsor, on Tuesday morning.

Lady Brougham left town on Wednesday for Westmoreland. Her ladyship is, we regret to learn, in a delicate state of health.

THE PRINCE ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.

Last Saturday evening the Duke of Wellington gave a magnificent entertainment at Apsley House to his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia.

The Prince has since been on a tour of visits in the country. On Monday his Royal Highness went to Portsmouth. After inspecting various departments of the Dock-yard, his Royal Highness the Prince, the Duke of Wellington, with a numerous suite of naval and military officers, embarked on board the Comet steamer, for the purpose of going to Spithead to visit the Collingwood.

On Tuesday the Prince went to Oxford, and his visit, in company with the Noble Chancellor (the Duke of Wellington) excited great interest.

The royal carriages entered the garden of St. John's College at ten minutes after one o'clock, where, upon alighting, the Prince was received by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Wynter, who, it will be recollected, is also President of St. John's College. The Duke of Wellington introduced Dr. Wynter to his Royal Highness, and the illustrious party then proceeded to the principal saloon of the Vice-Chancellor's residence, where coffee was served. The royal party subsequently proceeded to the robing-room, where the gallant duke attired himself in his undress robes as Chancellor.

The Prince, who received his degree as a Doctor of Civil Law, upon the occasion of his visit to the University of Oxford with his late father, in 1814, wore the scarlet robe and black velvet cap on the order. The Earl of Westmorland was also similarly attired.

An appropriate address was subsequently presented to the Prince by the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University, to which a suitable reply was given.

In one part of the address there was this passage:—"The mutual respect and good-will which have happily long existed between Prussia and Great Britain have been refreshed and strengthened by the recent visit of the reigning Monarch to our beloved Sovereign."

In reference to them the Prince said, in his answer, "I am thankful that the peace of Europe—the happy re-establishment of which brought me to this country in my first youth—has been preserved during these 30 years, and that the mutual regard and friendship between the two countries has been maintained without interruption, and strengthened."

"I am sure the King, my brother, will learn with the greatest satisfaction the continuance of feelings which he so fully appreciates, and which he warmly returns."

The Prince, after seeing all the curiosities of Oxford, went to Nuneham, to dine with the Archbishop of York.

Amongst the guests honoured with invitations to meet his Royal Highness were Viscount Melbourne, the Countess of Essex, Miss Johnson, and Mr. Samuel Rogers. Dinner was served in the banquetting-room, at eight o'clock, in the most recherché style.

After leaving Nuneham his Royal Highness went to Stowe, and from thence to Derby.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE POST-OFFICE SPY SYSTEM.—Within the last few days some facts have been disclosed which prove that the system of espionage, sanctioned by Sir James Graham, has been adopted by some of the letter-carriers. It appears that those individuals have been for some time in the habit of opening letters directed to noblemen, gentlemen, and others connected with the sporting world, with the view of disposing of such information, for some pecuniary consideration, or betting themselves upon the strength of it. From what has already been ascertained, there can be no question but that this illegal and most reprehensible practice has been carried on for a length of time, and that letters, both inward and outward, have been thus treated, and their contents copied, the letters being afterwards duly delivered, or forwarded, as the case might be. The discovery was made in this way:—Two letters, open, were found upon the seat occupied by a letter-carrier named Tapon, directed to well-known sporting characters, but with which he had no business, as the parties did not live upon his district, or walk. Upon being closely questioned, Tapon admitted that such letters had frequently come into his hands, and eventually he gave so much information concerning the opening of the letters, the use made of their contents, and the parties connected with the extraordinary affair, that six other letter-carriers and one sub-sorter were afterwards brought up for examination. The six men, implicated by Tapon, have all admitted having received their information, as to the state of the odds and other racing particulars, from the opening of letters directed to, or received from Lord George Bentinck, Mr. Tattersall, Mr. Ives, and other celebrated sporting characters. By means of these communications, several parties connected with the turf have received the earliest information of what it was proposed to do in the case of a favourite horse. These letter-carriers, it appears also, have been in the habit of betting themselves, to a large amount, at the races at Epsom, Goodwood, and other meetings of importance, as well as upon the Leger at Doncaster during the current week. The matter is still under inquiry.

THE ARTESIAN WELLS IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.—The fountains in Trafalgar-square are in a state of forwardness, and the engine house in Hemmings-row, at the rear of the National Gallery, has been surmounted by an iron tank, capable of holding about 30,000 gallons of water. To this building there is attached a tower, at the top of which another iron reservoir will be erected. The boring for water has made great progress, having been carried down to a depth of upwards of 200 feet, and a plentiful supply of water is now obtained, rising to about 50 feet below the surface. Another boring is also being made in Trafalgar-square, adjacent to the National Gallery, connected by a tunnel with the former, which is intended to convey the water. The water obtained from these wells is intended not only for the supply of the fountains, but for the Houses of Parliament, and the various Government offices in the vicinity, and will be applicable in cases of fire.

THE MERMAID TAVERN, HACKNEY.—This once popular resort will soon be numbered among the "things that were." It is now in course of destruction, and in its place an office for transacting the manorial business of the parish will be erected. The only memento of the tavern will be its assembly-room, which, it is said, will be approached by a spacious passage.

SUPPOSED FOUNDATIONS OF A ROMAN TEMPLE.—On Monday, while some men were excavating the ground in Bread-street, south of Watling-street, they discovered a Roman brick pavement (the bricks one inch square), which was several feet in length, and at a depth of eight feet from the surface. On Saturday last some Roman pavement, of a similar character, and parallel with the former, was dug up in Friday-street. It is supposed that this pavement extends under the houses from street to street. A few days ago a Roman sewer was met with at the bottom of Friday-street, adjoining Great Fish-street, the first that has been seen in London. It was at about eighteen feet below the surface, and composed of Kentish rags, bricks, and lime. The width of it was about two feet. Very extensive excavations have been made in this neighbourhood, for the formation of a sewer, in the course of which numerous Roman walls impeded the progress of the workmen.

ALARMING EXPLOSION OF FOUL AIR.—On Monday morning an explosion took place in the sewer in White-street, St. George's, Southwark, which has been under repair for some days past. It appears that the men, 15 in number, descended for the purpose of cleaning it out, taking with them a lighted candle in a lantern, when the foul air suddenly took fire, and exploded with a loud report, forcing up several iron gratings, and injuring five of the workmen to such an extent, that they were obliged to be removed to Guy's Hospital. One man named James Stewart, was so much injured that apprehensions are entertained of his recovery.

THE NEW POLICE COURTS.—The new police court which has lately been erected at Stoneand, Borough, in lieu of Union-hall, has just been completed. The new court will be opened for business at Michaelmas. The new court at Kensington will be completed at the same time.

CAMBERWELL FAIR.—The sports of this popular fair commenced on Monday morning, and a finer day for the amusements of the holiday keepers was never seen. The shows were numerous and of first-rate order, embracing every natural and artificial curiosity between the Torrid and Frigid zones. "Original Tom Thumbs" and "Unquestionable Ojbibways in fine preservation" were in great abundance. The visitors were very numerous, and the best order prevailed.

IMPROVEMENTS IN WHITECHAPEL.—The new street, which is to connect Spitalfields with the London Docks, and to form part of an extended line of communication with the Eastern Railways, is in a state of great forwardness. With very few exceptions, the whole of the houses between Whitechapel and Spitalfields Church are removed, and with these the most notorious dens of infamy and crime. These removals include the worst part of Wentworth-street, the site of which is to be appropriated to the erection of a new district church, with Ewer-street and Rose-lane. In the first stood the Catherine Wheel public-house, noted as a former rendezvous of Dick Turpin and his comrades, from whence they sallied forth, and kept Epping-forest and the Essex roads in awe. Here was also a celebrated public-house, known familiarly by the name of the "Black Hell," where Harris, a notorious east-end prize-fighter and thief, was apprehended about twenty years since, for a murder committed at Hackney having been concealed in the house three weeks.

FIELD-DAY IN HYDE PARK.—On Wednesday the Coldstream Guards (Col. his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge) had a field-day in Hyde Park. The movements were gone through with great effect, and in a manner that reflected much credit on the commanding officers and men. After forming into line, the troops carried arms, giving a military salute.

STEAM BOAT REGULATIONS FOR THE RIVER THAMES.—At a full Committee of Aldermen, a long discussion took place a day or two ago upon the subject of the proposed regulations for the steamers. Some conversation took place upon the third clause, which went to regulate that the space given for every person should be four feet. The objectors to the clause had suggested three feet instead of four. By this clause the Ruby, Gravesend boat, which had been known to carry 1000 or 1100 passengers, would be limited to 674, and that number the committee considered to be quite large enough, and adopted the regulation. The other steam-vessels will, of course, be regulated in proportion to that criterion. The regulations will be reported to the Court of Aldermen on the next court day.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—A Commission of Lunacy has been held at St. Luke's workhouse, Chelsea, to inquire into the state of mind of Brent Spencer, the natural son of the late General Sir Arthur Brent Spencer. The alleged lunatic was the person whose case excited so much public interest in May last, when Mrs. Eleanor Pelham, his mother, was taken before the magistrates at Queen-square Police-court, and charged with having kept him confined in a room in a most filthy state. Mr. Thomas, who appeared as counsel for the authorities of the parish, stated that Sir Brent Spencer, the father of the lunatic, died in 1829, leaving him £6000, and to his mother, Mrs. Pelham, £3000, which, upon her death, would fall to her son. They would not have to inquire into the motives for the man's confinement, but it would appear that his insanity commenced in 1830, or before, when he was disappointed in a love match. He then took to drinking, and about the above time he became of unsound mind, and was confined by his mother. Witnesses were examined who deposed to various strange acts on the part of the individual in question. When he saw several pieces of money together, he said, pointing to a half-sovereign, "Oh, that's a good deal," and when asked which he would rather have, he pointed to the half-crown. Once, when a witness asked what he was, he said he was "Will Watch, the bold smuggler." He was very dirty in his eating, not using either knife or fork, and directly he got his dinner, he was in the habit of throwing it about, but when it was picked up would eat it. He would eat it after it had been thrown on the fire, and would then laugh. Sometimes he would ask for brandy, and bottles of cherry or raspberry jam. He is a stoutly-built man, and appeared to be in the most perfect health. His large red moustaches and whiskers, together with the vacant expression of his eye, gave him the appearance of a lunatic. When the names of "Tom Spring" and "Dutch Sam" were mentioned he said he knew them both. In fact, he appeared hardly conscious of what was said to him. The jury returned a verdict, "That Brent Spencer was of unsound mind, and that he had been so and incapable of managing his affairs since the 3rd of July, 1830."

The steam-ship Great Western, Captain Matthews, sailed from Liverpool, for New York, at noon, on Saturday last, with 132 passengers, and the largest amount of freight she has ever taken out.

DEATH OF DR. SYNTAX.—An eccentric individual, named Sheriff, but better known to the literary world as Dr. Syntax, died last week at Edinburgh. Poor Syntax's harmless eccentricities were notorious throughout Edinburgh, but he chiefly loved to display them among the students of the University, in the Parliament House, and in our city churches. Dressed with the most scrupulous care and cleanliness, in an antiquated costume of a semi-military cast, he was to be seen every Sunday strolling through the streets at a rapid pace, with his stick over his shoulder, and was sure to plant himself in the principal seat of the front gallery of one of the city churches, where he made himself still more conspicuous by standing up while psalms were sung, and occasionally sketching the portrait of the preacher, while the rest of the congregation were composedly attending to the sermon. He claimed the merit of having been the means of introducing many improvements into the practice of church music. He was also a regular attendant at the meetings of the General Assembly, where he employed himself in taking sketches of the principal characters there, and often drew around him groups of the clergy to inspect his portraits.

POSTSCRIPT.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO IRELAND.—It is stated on good authority that her Majesty intends to visit Ireland during the present autumn, probably in the month of October. Should the weather prove favourable, the Queen will also take a short aquatic excursion next month.

THE GRAND DUCHESS ALEXANDRA.—We learn that the death of the Grand Duchess Alexandra of Russia, announced in another part of our paper, took place at St. Petersburg, on the 11th inst., in child-birth. The royal infant died on the same day.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—His Majesty King Leopold is shortly expected to visit England.

THE O'CONNELL CASE.—The Judges are expected to assemble on Monday to consider their opinions in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell and others. The judgment, as has been already announced, will be delivered on the Monday following, September 2nd. A report is in circulation that in the event of the judgment against O'Connell and the other State prisoners being affirmed by the House of Lords, an act of Royal grace in their favour is contemplated, and that the remaining term of their imprisonment will be remitted.

FIRE AT ISLINGTON.—Yesterday a fire broke out in a newly-finished house in Downham-road, near the Rosemary Branch, Islington, and the building was completely gutted in half an hour. The house was insured in the Phoenix Fire Office.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE THAMES.—At an early hour yesterday morning a lamentable occurrence took place near Wilford Hatched. Four gentlemen—Mr. John and Thomas Hayes, of West Wilford; Mr. J. Staines, of Sutton; and Mr. William Peters, of the Ryde Farm—proceeded to angle in the Thames. The two latter gentlemen occupied a punt, Mr. Peters fishing with ground tackle, whilst Mr. Staines commenced trolling. Whilst in the act of throwing his line, Mr. Staines, who is somewhat bulky, caused the punt to incline suddenly, and the action threw Mr. Peters from his seat into the water, and before assistance could reach him he was drowned.

SHOCKING SUICIDE FROM DISTRESS.—Yesterday an inquest was held before Mr. C. J. Carttar, at the Trinity Arms, Deptford, on the body of Eliza Kendall, aged 19 years, whose body was found in the water of the Grand Surrey Canal, near Black Horse-bridge, Lower-road, Deptford. It appeared from the evidence, that Mary Ann Kendall, a sister of the deceased, had attempted to drown herself at the same time, but was saved by a waterman. Jane Kendall deposed that she is sister of the deceased. Could not say what motive influenced the deceased. They all worked at home at needlework—slopwork. Her father did all he could for them. There were slight family disputes occasionally. The shop they worked for paid 1*ld.* to 3*d.* each for shirtmaking. It required four hours hard work to make one at 3*d.* At that price they must be well made. Could not say how long it took to make one at 1*ld.* Could make three in sixteen hours. Deceased had pledged shirts some time previously to her death. They had been redeemed. Deceased and family were not in particular want of food at the time. They had breakfast on Tuesday. It was not a usual thing for them to have dinner. They did not look for it. Could not tell what her father earned. He was a ship scraper. Deceased had no work the last week. They clubbed their earnings together for food. Deceased had been for days together without breaking her fast. They all had. Did not think that caused her to commit the act. She had had food regularly for several days previous to death. In consequence of the absence of several witnesses, and the very weak state of body and mind of the surviving sister, Mary Ann Kendall, the coroner adjourned the inquiry to Monday morning next.

MURDER OF A WIFE AT RICHMOND.—Yesterday morning information was received at the different police stations, that a man named William New, a shoemaker, residing in the Marsh-gate-road, Richmond, had murdered his wife on the previous night, by stabbing her in the side with a carving knife. He afterwards made his escape, leaving his victim, who was found by the neighbours, quite dead. He is about 27 years of age, light complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches high. A man answering his description was seen by a policeman at Notting-hill.

It is computed that there were no fewer than 100,000 visitors in Glasgow last week, to witness the proceedings of the Highland Agricultural Society.

A melancholy instance of sudden death occurred last week at Havre, at the distribution of prizes at the Ursuline Convent. Madame Monnier, the wife of the proprietor of the Café des Abbatoirs, proceeded to the ceremony in full expectation of enjoying the gratification of finding her niece amongst the successful pupils. Not being very well placed for seeing what was going on, she inquired of those around her if the name of her niece had been mentioned, and on receiving a reply in the negative, the disappointment gave her so great a shock that she suddenly fell down senseless. Medical aid was immediately afforded, but life had fled. The deceased was an exceedingly strong, healthy woman, of about thirty years of age.

STEAM-POWER.—It appears from an official return just published, that the horse-power of the Government steam-vessels, between April, 1839, and August, 1841, was 4490, the number of vessels 18, and the tonnage 16,581. The horse-power, from September, 1841, to July, 1844, was 11,261, the number of vessels 30, and the tonnage 26,892, being a considerable increase on the other return. A vessel is now being built, to be called the Terrible, which will possess greater power than any previous steam-vessel for war.

THE ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Lord Brougham has written a long letter to the editor of the *Herald* in explanation of his measure for the Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt where the amount does not exceed £20. The noble and learned lord insists that an attorney at law is not necessary to witness the petition, but merely some person to act as agent for the insolvent. Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, however, has decided in direct opposition to Lord Brougham, and insists that the signature to the schedule must be witnessed by an attorney. Lord Brougham, in his letter, hints at the conduct of certain legal practitioners who endeavour to interrupt the justice and the mercy of the Legislature, and warns insolvents not to throw away their money in obtaining their release. We see by the country papers that the prisoners in various parts of the kingdom have taken the necessary steps under the new act to obtain their liberation, and the gaols have been emptied of debtors. The same thing has taken place in the prisons of the metropolis.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

(To the Editor.)

I have been much interested by your illustrations and descriptions of the New Royal Exchange; but, I think it ought to be generally known that the nation is indebted for the original building to a Welshman. I am sure you will agree in thinking it but justice that this fact should be published. The truth of this may be seen at once, by a reference to "Pennant's History of North Wales," and also a more recently published work, "Burdon's History of Sir T. Gresham." While the name of this latter merchant is lauded to the skies, and his memory held in reverence by all connected with the trade of London, the name of the real projector is scarcely known. It was Sir Richard Clough Knight, the friend and partner of Sir T. Gresham, and who resided at Antwerp; observing the great convenience experienced by the merchants of that city, by their beautiful buildings, he sent over to his partner, the plans, &c., for the Royal Exchange, which plans were executed, and part of the funds supplied by him. Sir R. Clough was born in Denbigh, in which neighbourhood he had an estate, and built two mansions; he was honoured by the high esteem of Queen Elizabeth, and she bestowed on him in marriage her cousin, the Lady Katherine Tudor. In a "list of benefactors to the poor of ye parish of Denbigh," the name of Sir R. Clough frequently occurs; he is there styled "factor to ye Queen." I hope when you recur to the Royal Exchange again, as I think you promised to do, you will take some notice of these facts, which, for the honour of my country, I wish to be known; and our English brethren occupying so many niches in the temple of fame as they do, will not grudge an humble nook therein for "a Taffy."

Your well-wisher, CADWALADER.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

"There is no place in the town which I so much love to frequent as the Royal Exchange."—ADDISON.

If we were called upon to point out that portion of the metropolis which has undergone the greatest number of changes, within the fewest years, we should point to the locality shown, under various aspects, in the accompanying engravings. Other districts, it is true, may present instances of more general change; but, in the scene before us, the individualities of transition have been truly extraordinary, and this within the short period of one life, or somewhat more than sixty years!

One of the annexed pair of engravings shows the buildings on the site of the splendid Exchange just completed, as they appeared in the year 1780; copied by Mr. Whitlock, from a drawing by the celebrated Paul Sandby. The block of houses in the centre of the foreground, is that known as Bank-buildings, recently taken down; the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, now occupying the site of the end house. In the distance is seen the Royal Exchange, as it was rebuilt, within three years of its destruction in the great fire, nearly upon its former plan, it is stated by Wren, with a tower by Hawksmoor. To the left are seen two churches, both of which have been removed. Between them is seen the Bank of England, first built in 1722; it consisted then of what is now only the centre of the present building, but the proprietors soon after began to acquire ground and premises both east and west. Eastward they quickly bought the property up to Bartholomew-lane; but, westward, they were stopped by the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, which stood until after the riots in 1790; when, from a conviction of the danger of a lofty tower looking over the Bank, an act of parliament was obtained for taking it down; and, soon after that time, all the principal front of the Bank was arranged and completed by Sir Robert Taylor, up to the corner of Prince's-street, then a crooked and narrow street leading to Coleman-street. Bank Buildings, just taken down, were built by the Bank, under the advice of the same architect, in the place of a mass of old houses, which had occupied the site from the fire of London. At this time, though Cornhill was a broad street, the houses on the above site came to a point; and Threadneedle-street is marked in Gwynne's plan as only 14*ft.* 9*in.* wide.

Reverting to the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, both this edifice and the new buildings of the Bank were exposed to great danger during the riots of 1790. On the morning of Wednesday, the 7th of June, the leaders of the mob made no secret of their intention to attack the Bank of England at night, and the clerks of the Bank, and a few of the citizens, formed themselves into a party for its defence, headed by the celebrated John Wilkes, who gave the rioters their



THE ROYAL EXCHANGE AND BANK BUILDINGS, IN 1780.

first check. Dr. Johnson, in one of his letters to Mrs. Thrale, declares that if the mob had attacked the Bank on Tuesday, in the height of the panic, by obtaining possession of St. Christopher's Church, which, like the Bank-buildings, was entirely undefended, "they might have carried irrevocably away whatever they had found."

St. Christopher's was a very ancient foundation, and was so extensively damaged in the Great Fire, that nearly the whole of the body of the church was taken down, and rebuilt by Wren, the original tower alone remaining. The architecture of the church was of a very unpretending character: the roof of the clere-story was so near the height of that of the Bank, that, in all probability, had the rioters once obtained access to the church, they could easily have passed from one roof to the other, and thus become possessed of the Bank treasure. After the riots the church was taken down, as we have already stated.

The church seen in the distance, is that of St. Bartholomew-the-Little by the Exchange, so called to distinguish it from St. Bartholomew-the-Less, in Smithfield. The tower was ancient, and in the upper story resembled a dismantled ruin; the body of the church was destroyed in the great fire, but rebuilt by Wren. The entire fabric was taken down in the year 1839, and nearly upon its site were erected the highly embellished premises of the Sun Fire Office.

Thus, reader, you perceive how great has been the architectural change in this portion of the City, within somewhat more than 60 years. The extensive front of the buildings of the Bank of England, has altogether been changed; and

Sir Robert Taylor's embellished facade has given way to the still more ornate creations of Sir John Soane, in unity of design, and exquisiteness of detail, presenting a truly classic pile. In place of the unpicturesque block of houses, and the old Exchange, in the centre we have a truly magnificent palace-home—a superb temple of commerce for the assembling of our merchants. This, however, is but the nucleus of a grand scheme of embellishments; whence diverge streets of classic architecture, which have scarcely a parallel in any other European capital. Nor ought we to pass by, even for the present, the fine effect of the Exchange portico—(the most magnificent in the metropolis), in juxtaposition with that of the Mansion House—a massive Palladian pile of extraordinary grandeur, and occasional beauty of detail. In each of these palatial edifices, the spectator will scarcely fail to be struck with the richness of the Corinthian order, so prominent in their decorative details. In the area between these noble structures, is placed the statue of the greatest hero of the age, an admirable work of art, and a fitting tribute for this focus of commercial ascendancy, to which the illustrious original has, by his conquests, so gloriously contributed.

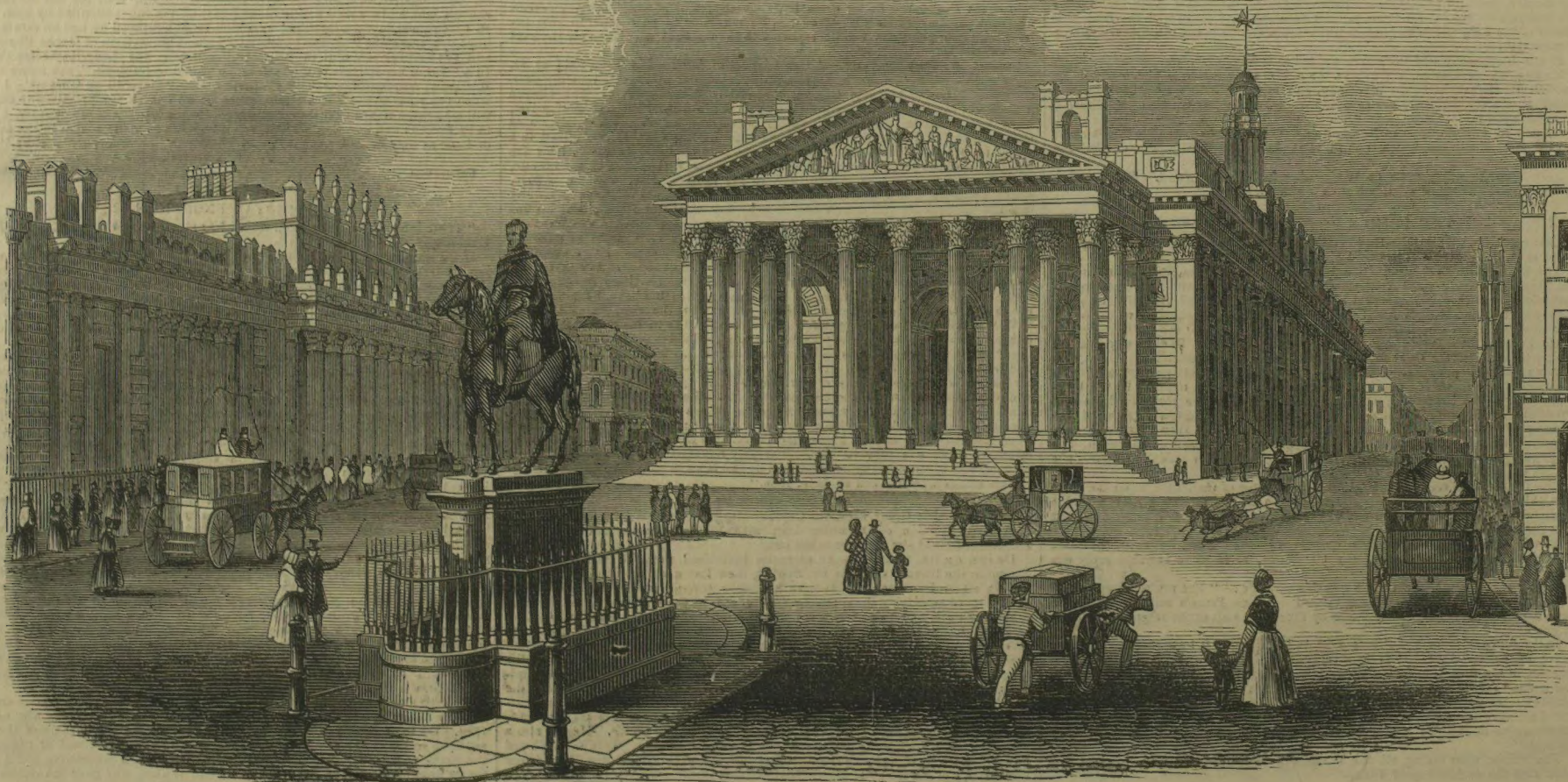
It is expected that, during the ensuing month, the New Exchange will be opened with becoming splendour. Meanwhile, it may be interesting to report the finishing of the sculptural decorations, and the works remaining for completion.

On the outside the sculpture on the pediment has been finished, and is considered on the whole to be a work of considerable merit. On the stone base

supporting the Statue of Commerce, which forms the centre and principal figure of the group, is the very appropriate inscription from the Psalms—"The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." On the frieze of the portico a Latin inscription is partly cut, recording the very curious fact of the founding of the Exchange in the reign of one Queen, viz., Elizabeth, and its rebuilding in the reign of another, her present Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. In the centre of the south front, over the three openings, the arms of Sir Thomas Gresham, of the Mercers' Company, and of the city of London, are introduced on the key stones, and, with the architectural accompaniments of festoons and other decorations, give great beauty to this most important entrance.

The various offices and shops are in a remarkable state of forwardness, particularly the great rooms on the one pair floor, intended for Lloyd's establishment. In these rooms the scaffoldings have been removed, and they are to be the finest apartments in the city. One of them is 100 feet in length. Over the great western entrance is a coat of the royal arms, with supporters in *alto relievo*, carved in a style of amazing boldness and effect, by Mr. Carew. The fixing of it will be completed in the course of the ensuing week. Mr. Carew is finishing a splendid statue of Whittington for one of the principal niches of the edifice.

The decoration of the interior is proceeding *pari passu*: it will present some fine specimens of fresco, encaustic, and other beautiful styles of mural embellishment; whilst the pavements will be triumphs of ingenuity both in hitherto-considered "lost art," and the ingenuity of our own age.



THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.



FRENCH FLEET OFF TANGIER.

BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

We have been favoured with the sketches, whence the annexed engravings have been executed, by an officer on board her Majesty's ship *Warspite*, accompanied by the following:—

Warspite, Tangier Bay, August 1, 1844.

Dear Sir,—I send you by packet, thinking it may be useful for your valuable journal, a view of Tangier Bay, with the French ships taking up a position in the Bay, preparatory to their bombarding the town.

The French force here now consists of three line-of-battle ships, one frigate, and six steamers. Prince de Joinville has his flag flying on board the *Suffren*, of 90 guns. They have on board about 2000 soldiers.

The town certainly has the name of being fortified, but it is in a dilapidated state, and a frigate would take the place easily, though the French are making a formidable appearance. Tangier is now being pillaged by the different tribes coming from the country, and, altogether, the town is in a wretched state, the Pacha not being able to keep them down. The different Consuls are now all living on board their respective men-of-war.

I hope my drawings may be useful.

Yours, &c. &c.,
A CORRESPONDENT.*

P.S.—We have no communication with the shore, consequently, I have not much intelligence.

In our last publication we gave the important announcement of the bombardment of Tangier by the vessels under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and we now collect from various sources all the particulars which have transpired of the attack.

At daylight, on the 6th of August, an unusual stir and activity was apparent in the French squadron, the whole of the steam force getting up their steam, the other ships shortening-in cable, and altogether there were unequivocal indications of a general movement. It was supposed at first that the French were about to depart, but universal surprise was created at seeing, shortly after 7 a.m., the steamers with the ships in tow, and arranging them in hostile position before the town of Tangier, and also various other forts in the bay! Although the Moors were at their guns, both in the citadel and various defences, still they did not offer any interruption to their opponents in taking up their position for attack, which also the French did in a very leisurely manner. Had the Moors opened fire whilst in the above predicament, there seems but little doubt that

the guns from the batteries would have been most destructive upon the ships; more particularly as the ships lay for a considerable time in a raking position. At the very outset, therefore, in this early stage of the proceeding, the Prince was loudly censured for evincing so much want of judgment.

At forty minutes past eight, a.m., the French ships, being in position, simultaneously, by signal, opened fire upon the fortifications of the town and other adjacent batteries, castle, &c. The *Suffren* and *Gemappe* were occupied till two p.m., in silencing the citadel and batteries of the town; and it must not be forgotten that those formidable liners received during the latter part of the above period the able assistance of the *Belle Poule*, whilst the other armed vessels were engaging the various detached forts in other parts of the bay. At the first onset the Moors smartly replied to their antagonists, but did not maintain the opposition much more than half an hour, excepting from one gun at the castle, and another solitary gun lower down. This latter was vigorously plied till near noon. Although the Moors soon relinquished their guns, yet these two guns afforded an obstinate resistance, which caused the French to continue a protracted cannonade, which was remarked to have been very irregular and desultory, and without precision. Indeed, at the termination of the above attack, from a distant observation, it did not appear that either the castle or batteries generally had sustained very material damage. Very few guns are disabled. The walls, from being in a weak and decayed condition, are of course greatly shattered in a few places; but, if those very batteries were in the possession of skilful artillerymen, they are, notwithstanding, in their present state, still capable of a formidable defence against such opponents.

According to another account, some shells and rockets were in the first instance discharged from the steamers; but being found to fall short, or from some other cause, the attack was afterwards by cannonade from the large ships and the *Belle Poule*, and directed towards the batteries only. The *Suffren*, on board of which the Prince was, having been the closest in, received the most damage. A gentleman who had been at Cadiz with the French squadron lately, has written to say that that vessel received twenty-one shots; forty had been previously stated. The *Belle Poule* was said to have been greatly injured, but the mischief to her has been but trifling as far as can be ascertained. From the distance at which the squadron was obliged by circumstances to take up their anchorage, or from some other cause, the six hours' firing was certainly followed by results very different from what might have been expected. The loss of lives on shore, including wretched Jews, has not exceeded seven or eight. We do not know with any certainty how far the French may have lost men or officers, these matters being always so vaguely stated. The Prince has admitted that the Moorish garrison behaved very well. Honour be to the gallant General

(Ben-Abon Abd-el-Melach) who behaved so well, in preventing the Kabyles from entering the town and causing total destruction. The Moors stood to their guns to the last moment. It does not seem to have been a question of making a breach, for the parapets are not seriously damaged at any point in particular, and the landing of the 2000 men "*de débarquement*," stated by the *Débats* as being on board, could naturally not have been ventured upon in the face of the many thousand Kabyles close at hand.

The *Herald* of Wednesday, gives the following report of the Prince de Joinville's proceedings:—

"Tangier has been bombarded, and the Prince de Joinville is preparing to attack Mogador and the other ports on the coast of Morocco. The cause of so unexpected an act, and of such hostile demonstrations, remains a mystery, which neither the papers nor letters from Gibraltar unfold."

Then follow some details about the bombardment, which concludes by stating, that "the result was the almost total destruction of the Moorish batteries, with the loss of 25 men killed and wounded on the side of the French, and some slight damage to the French vessels, and particularly to the *Argus* steamer. The loss of the Moors was considerable, according to a letter dated on board a Spanish vessel in the bay."

"The vessels of different other nations lying in the bay remained passive spectators of the fight, and on the evening of the 6th the French fleet sailed for Cadiz, where they arrived on the 7th, in order to repair all damages."

"If ere the Prince again sailed from Cadiz he did not receive satisfactory intelligence, he would proceed to bombard Mogador, Salé, and Larache, but without effecting a landing or taking possession of any point on the coast."

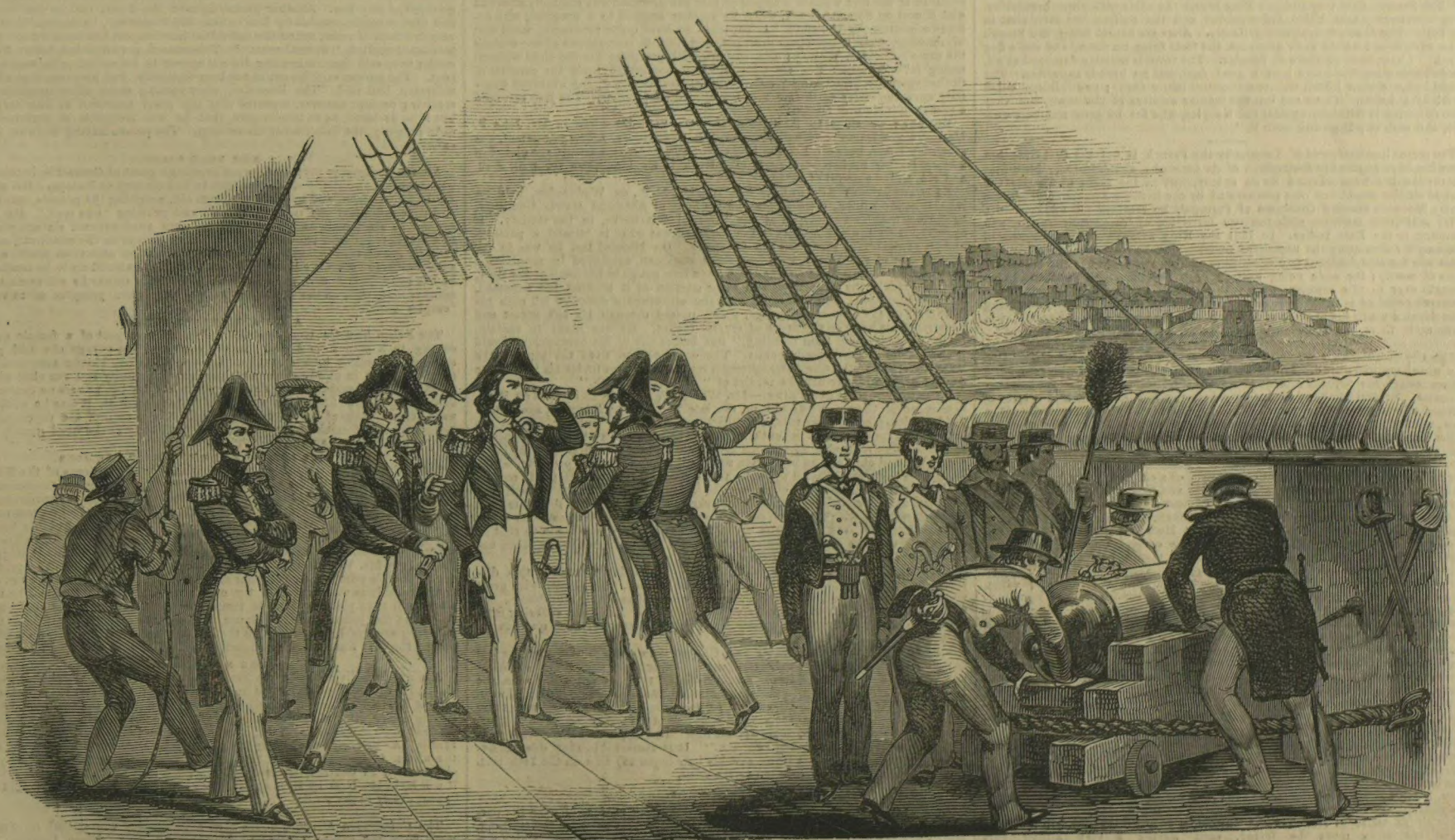
The *Montrose* steamer, which brought the Lisbon mails, furnishes a few interesting facts respecting the bombardment. Prince de Joinville alone discharged 3000 shots. The Moors returned the fire with a rapidity which astonished their enemies. The *Suffren* received 40 shots in her side. The Moors fought their guns as long as they were serviceable.

Her Majesty's steamers *Hecle* and *Vesuvius* were quietly looking on the whole of the action, as well as the American frigate *Columbia*.

The town itself has not suffered. The Portuguese Consul's house having been abandoned by the persons in charge, is the only one which has been injured. The destruction of the works is not so complete as had been represented; many of the guns have been found still serviceable.

There are 23,000 troops at Rabat, and 1500 cavalry at Tangier.

The free communication with Tangier, since the Prince left, is re-established. A correspondent of the *Times*, a Naval officer, who dates from on board the *Warspite*, Bay of Tangier, Aug. 7, after giving a version of the attack, says, "that



BOMBARDMENT OF TANGIER.

* Whose name we withhold.

upon the whole it appeared the universal impression that the Prince, with his two liners and frigate, had not displayed a good exhibition in gunnery; and, in two particular instances that occurred during the day, the impression as to the total deficiency of the French in the art of gunnery received most remarkable confirmation.

This correspondent proceeds to adduce the case of the Triton, 82 guns, and the Belle Poule a heavy new 60 gun frigate, as illustrative of this insufficiency with respect to gunnery.

Another Naval officer writes in the same spirit, and states his opinion of the Prince de Joinville's feat in these terms:—"According to the opinion of sailors the French went rather a lubberly way to work, and I may say rather a cowardly one too; the steamers being all under weigh, they took a position outside the ships amongst us that were remaining neutral."

"At fifty minutes past eight, the French line-of-battle ships opened on the forts with three broadsides, with a very bad direction, which we were rather surprised at, considering they had all the morning to consider, and that they were only 800 yards off. The forts returned the salute with spirit, and the bombardment then became general. As the smoke cleared away, we saw the poor unfortunate Moorish forts crumbling into dust. As they were in a dilapidated state before the action commenced, it was impossible that they should stand against the broadsides of the French line-of-battle ships; but still, though the firing was great, every now and then you would see the smoke bursting from the embrasures of the fort, and defying the Frenchman. One fort, on a hill, annoyed them very much, but after a little time, when the French knew they had nothing to fear from the enemy's fire, their direction became very good, and soon silenced the forts. The signal was made from the Suffren, with the flag of the Prince de Joinville, to cease firing, which was instantly obeyed; but then the forts would not give in, and fired a few shots, which, of course, made the Frenchman open fire again, and did sad havoc on the Moorish town, and, no doubt, slaughtered a great many of the inhabitants."

"At ten o'clock there was only occasional firing, the forts having ceased. I understand they have not much ammunition. I am confident that a frigate could take the place, and they are quite ignorant of the present destructive warfare of European nations. So the French have not had much to contend with, and have only enjoyed a little target practice at the expense of the unfortunate Moors. There are a few forts along shore which annoy the steamers (though they keep close to all the ships that are neutral on the occasion). The Prince has sent the Belle Poule frigate down to quiet them, but her firing is so wretchedly bad, that from all appearances she has given it up altogether. I forgot to mention the steamers fired a few rockets, which had very little effect."

The following letter has been received at Lloyd's:—

"Gibraltar, August 8.

"The fire on the part of the French appears to have been chiefly directed to the fortifications, as the town has not suffered much. Our negotiator, Mr. Hay, returned to Tangier at mid-day on the 6th instant, in the Vesuvius, from his mission to the Emperor, at Fez, and had the mortification to find that his mediation had been abortive by the premature commencement of hostilities four hours previously. Tetuan has been spared, and likely to continue so, owing to the locality and distance from the sea. The French squadron, it is said, intend to leave Tangier Bay; and, from a source which I consider worthy of credit, I believe the admiral intends to batter down and destroy all the defenceless sea-port towns on the western coast of Morocco as far south as Mogador inclusive, by which measure private property alone will suffer. Some of the British subjects here trading to that part of the coast have applied to Admiral Owen for the protection of their interests in that quarter, and which his Excellency will endeavour to comply with as far as possible, though the means at his command are extremely limited, being only one or two despatch steamers, and no small sailing vessels of war suitable for that service. I believe Commodore Lockyer, of her Majesty's ship Albion, at Tangier, will be instructed to send the Hecla steamer to pick up the British Consuls and subjects along the west coast of Morocco.

(Signed)

"J. L. COWELL.

"P.S.—Aug. 11.—The occupation of Morocco by the French will give a severe blow to British commerce, already completely excluded from Algiers, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed by the French Government on articles of our own manufacture. I have also to bring to your notice the assembling of a Spanish army, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, of about 10,000 men, in our immediate neighbourhood and Ceuta, destined for an attack on the Moors in concert (so report says) with the French forces. I believe this is to be increased to 20,000, or 25,000 men."

"J. L. COWELL."

A Gibraltar letter thus describes the attack:—

"Most of the Moorish artillerymen fell at their guns. The national flag remained flying over the town the entire day.

"During these operations the Suffren, being annoyed by a flanking fire from a battery called the Renegade's bastion, signalled to the Triton, 80 guns, which had hitherto been in reserve, and a few minutes afterwards that ship was towed within a pistol shot of the Renegade's bastion, which she soon silenced.

"As yet I have not seen the French list of casualties, but I hear they amount to between thirty and forty killed and wounded.

"The Suffren and Argus suffered most, owing to their proximity to the heavy armed batteries, which fired nothing but grape shot. These two vessels were considerably cut up in their rigging and sails. The Prince de Joinville had a narrow escape, a midshipman and a sailor being wounded close to him.

"During the cannonade a steamer attempted to rake the Renegade's bastion with Congreve's, but this was decidedly the worst part of the day's performance, most of the rockets exploding in the air before they reached their destination."

The following letter was written by a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Drummond Hay on his mission, and it will no doubt be read with interest:—

"You may, perhaps, be already aware that I accompanied Mr. Drummond Hay in his embassy to the Sultan of Morocco. After remaining seventeen days at Morocco, we left it on the 29th ult., with every hope that the mission had succeeded, and on the 5th of August we had a personal interview with the Sultan at Rabat. He received us with the greatest kindness, seemed really grateful for Mr. Hay's interference in the French and Spanish affairs, and ended by conceding every point in question, both by France and Spain. We were, therefore, surprised to hear a heavy cannonade next morning, when about fifteen miles from Tangier, and on coming into the bay about eleven o'clock, found the Prince de Joinville, with three line-of-battle ships, a frigate, two brigs, and nine steamers bombarding the town. Besides the English ships Albion, Warspite, and Hecla, there were also in the bay the Spanish squadron, and an American, a Swedish, a Sardinian, and a Danish frigate, and a Danish steamer.

"On the night of the 5th the Prince was on board the Albion, stated his intention of leaving for Cadix, and hopes that all would be permanently settled; but declared that he knew nothing whatever of Hay's mission, and that if necessary to proceed to hostilities, he could not wait for his return.

"The French fired very badly. They began the affair with three broadsides. They have twenty men killed and wounded, and the Suffren has forty shot in her hull. The Moors fought very gallantly. After six hours' firing, the French ships were towed off by their steamers, the forts firing on them, and not a flag struck. I have been on shore at Tangier. The town is scarcely damaged at all, the defences about the water port a good deal, but no breach anywhere. The Moors had one man killed, and one wounded (since dead); two children killed by fall of a house. There are but 300 regular soldiers in the town, and they have defended it faithfully against the Kabyles, who are in great numbers outside, and wish to pillage and burn it."

The recent bombardment of Tangier by the French, is not the first time that place has been exposed to destruction of its outworks and defences. Now that destruction has been effected by an enemy, but in the reign of Charles the Second similar demolition was perpetrated by the friendly English. When the Merry Monarch married Catherine of Portugal, he received (in addition to a wife) £500,000, together with the two fortresses of Tangier, in Africa, and Bombay, in the East Indies. In 1681 the King adopted various schemes of economy for alleviating the necessities under which he then laboured. Among them was the abandonment and demolition of Tangier, though it had cost great sums of money; the mole being entirely destroyed, and the garrison, being brought over to this country, served to augment the small army which the Monarch relied on as the solid basis of his authority. Thus, Tangier, not being deemed worth the expense of keeping it in the hands of the English, was given up by them, the whole of the works having previously been blown up.

The city of Tangier is very strong by its position and the number of its batteries, which are well armed. Its old walls crumpled, and flanked with round and square towers, are perhaps capable of a greater resistance than their appearance indicates. Several bastioned towers have been repaired, and put into a state of defence within the last few years. The city itself is of little importance; it is poor, and has little trade. Tangier has no interest but from its being the residence of the European Consuls, for its population only amounts to from 8000 to 9000, and its commerce is inferior to that of some other ports, notwithstanding its proximity to the European coast. The houses of the Consuls form the only ornament of the town. It is situated on the declivity of a calcareous mountain, part of which is not built upon, and presents a naked and unpleasant *coup-d'oeil*. The town, like all other places in Morocco, is surrounded by a wall flanked by round and square towers; this wall is enclosed by a ditch, 2200 metres in extent, but which has no counterscarp; it is protected by a Moorish kasbah (fortress) of imposing appearance, and by a fort of Portuguese construction, bastioned in modern style, but half in ruins. The kasbah is mounted by twelve pieces of cannon, which command the Straits of Gibraltar. The ditches round the city are filled with trees, and cultivated as kitchen gardens, the letting of which belongs to the governor, and who would take good care not to sacrifice the revenues he enjoys from them by putting the ditch in a proper state of defence. The rampart opposite the sea is remarkable for having two tiers of embankments with embrasures, mounted by guns. On the north side the city is defended by steep rocks which prevent the approach of a besieging force. The principal defences have been raised in front of the landing-place near the marine gate. They consist of two batteries, mounting 60 pieces of heavy calibre, and 8 mortars, all bearing on the port. The platforms of the batteries are very narrow, the parapets are of masonry, but only three feet in thickness, and the embrasures are not far enough apart, which tends to diminish the strength of the battery. The landing-place is flanked on either side by two batteries. Besides these defences of the port, the bay of Tangier is defended by six batteries in masonry, one built on Cape Malabata, and the others on the ruins of Old Tangier (the *lingis* of the Romans). They mount together 40 guns. The two batteries which flank the roadstead at its two extremities are raised on small hills, about 150 feet above the level of the sea, the others are at the water's edge. To attack the place by sea, it would be necessary first to destroy those batteries as well as those in front of the port, but in order to get into the town three enclosures must be forced, each having a very strong gate lined with iron. To do this cannon must be landed, or else a mine or the petard be had recourse to, but during this operation the

assailants would be exposed to a murderous fire of the garrison, if the inhabitants should be resolved to defend their city. By land the point of attack would be on the sands, and the low hills to the south, between the Fez road and the sea, after effecting a landing on the beach of Old Tangier, out of reach of the sea batteries. Once established on these points, the plateau on which the market is situated would be gained. On this plateau there is space enough to form an entrenched camp, to serve as a point d'appui for the troops acting against the town. The western rampart being only of earth, might readily be demolished. The last attack against Tangier was in 1790, when it was bombarded by the Spaniards. The inhabitants abandoned the place with all their effects, and peace was soon after concluded. The English draw their supply of beef, mutton, fruits, and vegetables from Tangier and Tetuan. Tangier is distant seventy leagues from Fez and Mequinez, and 150 from Morocco, these being the three imperial cities at which the Sultan alternately resides. From eighteen to twenty days is required to send a despatch, and get an answer, from Tangier to Fez, and from Morocco requires from forty-five to fifty days.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of Peterborough has appointed the Rev. M. Vavasour, M.A., vicar of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to be one of his rural deans in Leicestershire, in room of the Rev. M. D. Babington, M.A., resigned.

The Rev. John Thompson, formerly minister and missionary at Tanjore, Southern India, has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the respective curacies of Woodford and Tincleton, Dorset.

The Rev. H. Raikes, M.A., chancellor of the diocese, and the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, M.A., rector of the Higher Rectory, Malpas, have been appointed Honorary Canons of Chester Cathedral.

The Lord Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. W. W. Hanway, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Buckland, in the county of Hertford, on the presentation of the college. The right rev. prelate has also instituted the Rev. T. R. Birks, M.A., Fellow of the same college, to the rectory of Kelshall, in the county of Hertford, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has sent a donation of £25 to the subscription fund for the enlargement of St. Paul's Church, Worcester.

By the death of the Rev. James Horseman, late Fellow of Magdalen College, the rectory of Middle, near Shrewsbury, has become vacant, value £1003 per annum, in the gift of the Countess of Bridgewater.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER'S CHARGE.—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol commenced his triennial visitation at Newnham, on Monday, and delivered his charge to a numerous body of the clergy of the district. His lordship, after adverting to the state of the church, commented on the efforts which the Dissenters, and Infidels, and sceptics, and latitudinarians, had made to overthrow the Establishment, but in which effort they had signally failed. He then proceeded as follows:—"Being desirous of avoiding topics of an irritating nature, I might probably have abstained from all allusions to our own internal dissensions, had there not been a danger that, from my silence, a wrong inference may be drawn. Having three years ago deemed it my duty to declare my condemnation of certain recent publications coming from the reputed leaders of a section in the church, I have now to state that my sentiments have undergone no change whatever since. On the contrary, everything has tended to confirm my opinion that the tendency of those writings is to Romanism. After a short account of the rise of the party, his lordship proceeded to say—As to ceremonies I cannot do better than recommend you to attentively peruse the preface to the Prayer Book. It is so fraught with a Christian spirit that it can hardly fail to procure the assent of all candid minds, to whatever party they may incline."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD KILLED BY LEAP FROG.—On Tuesday Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of Richard Stevens, aged seven and a half years. The mother of deceased said he first complained of illness on Tuesday evening week last, and said he had been hurt by a boy jumping on his back whilst playing at leap-frog. Becoming worse, she took him to the Westminster Hospital on the following day. Mr. Tebay, a surgeon, said that when deceased was admitted he was suffering from partial inability to move the lower limbs and numbness of them. Paralysis supervened, and on Friday deceased had convulsions, and died the next morning. A post mortem examination showed that the cause of death was effusion of blood on the spinal cord, produced by external injury to the back bone. A number of boys who had been playing with deceased were examined, but their evidence was very confused. It was gathered from them that the game they were playing at is what is called "Spanish Flies," a species of leap-frog, with the addition of kicking the boy down as the jumper passes over him. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

DEATH FROM AN INJURY TO THE FINGER.—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Higgs held an inquest at the Prince's Head, Princes-street, Westminster, on the body of James Fricker, aged 70, a porter. On Saturday fortnight deceased hurt the little finger of his right hand, by getting it jammed between two ale casks. The injury not getting better, he became an out-door surgeon's patient of Westminster Hospital. On Thursday he could not swallow, and next day he was admitted into the hospital as a physician's patient. It was then found that he was labouring under a severe attack of bronchitis, from having got wet through a week previously. He died on Sunday, having been attacked by lock-jaw a few hours before his death. Mr. Tebay, the surgeon, said deceased must have died in a day or two of inflammation of the lungs, even had he not been attacked by lock-jaw. Either disease would have proved fatal. Verdict, "Died of disease of the chest, accelerated by lock-jaw."

A GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—Mr. Baker on Tuesday evening held an inquest at the Ironmongers' Arms, Lisard-street, St. Luke's, on the body of Maria Knight, aged eight years, daughter of the landlady of the above house. It appeared that early on Friday morning deceased stole away from the nursery with a younger brother, and going into a room in which there was a fire, she began melting lead in a tobacco pipe. Whilst so engaged her bedgown came in contact with the fire, and she was speedily wrapped in flames. Her cries brought her father to her assistance, and though he promptly extinguished the fire, and had immediate medical aid, the burns were so extensive that the deceased died on the following day. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

PRESCRIPTIONS BY DRUGGISTS.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the Carpenters' Arms, Burton-crescent, on the body of Robert Houghton Metcalf, aged four months, the infant son of a cab proprietor. From the evidence of the first witness it appeared that the deceased was suddenly attacked with illness on Saturday week, when his mother applied to a druggist, who ordered a mixture for the child. It appeared to have quite recovered, until last Wednesday, when it was again attacked, and died in convulsions at one o'clock the same day. Mr. Wakley: Did the druggist prescribe for the child without seeing it?—Witness: Yes, sir.—Mr. Wakley commented upon the conduct of the druggist for prescribing for the child without seeing it, and observed generally upon the laxity of the law relating to medical practice. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

ROBBERY OF £730 IN BANK NOTES.—On Saturday night at Mr. John F. Maund, a gentleman residing at No. 10, Edmond's-place, Aldersgate-street, was returning home, between London bridge and Cheapside, his pocket was picked of a black leather pocket-book, containing Bank of England notes for £20, £10, and £5, to the amount of £730.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., on Wednesday, held an inquest at the Albion, King's-cross, on the body of Abraham Hawes Goulding, aged 35, a workman employed at the Imperial Gas-works, in the vicinity. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was what is termed a pattern-maker, or maker of pipes for the Company. On Monday last he was in the retort-house of the factory, with four other workmen, employed in moulding a pipe in a lathe ten feet long. He had a large iron gouge in his hand at the time, when suddenly the pipe flew, and some portion of it striking the deceased, knocked him down, and in his descent the unfortunate deceased fell with his left breast on the edge of the gouge, which passed through his left breast and penetrated his heart to the depth of several inches. He was heard to exclaim "Oh, I am bleeding, I am bleeding," but before any of his companions could get near him he had ceased to exist. The deceased had fixed the pipe in the lathe himself, and the whole arrangements respecting it were under his immediate control. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

SUICIDE FROM FALSE PRIDE.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Wednesday, at the Crown, Maids-hill, on the late Mr. Charles Edwards, aged 53, of 7, Clarendon-place, Maids-vale, a wealthy retired carcase-butcher. From the evidence, it appeared that he and another had been executors to some property, and that a quarrel having taken place between him and his co-executor, the latter filed a bill and obtained an injunction against his receiving the property, which so hurt his pride and pressed upon his mind that he became extremely melancholy. Two days after the obtaining the injunction, he dressed himself and went out shortly after breakfast, as if to take a walk, but he was found in two hours afterwards, with his throat cut, in his own house, and the razor with which he committed the deed lying close by. All the witnesses were of opinion that he committed the rash deed in consequence of the Whancery suit having been decided against him. Verdict, "Insanity."

ACCIDENT TO MR. EDWIN LANDSEER.—On Sunday afternoon this distinguished artist, whilst riding slough Porchester-terrace, was thrown with great violence from his horse, in consequence of the animal suddenly stumbling. He fell on his head, which was severely cut and bruised. He is still suffering from the effects of the accident, but we are happy to hear that no ill consequences are apprehended from it.

MELANCHOLY SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Sunday morning last during divine service at Emanuel Church, Camberwell, and whilst earnestly joining with the congregation in singing the 1st verse of the 41st Psalm, the Rev. J. T. P. Wyche, M.A., curate of Cranfield, Beds, was seized with a fit of apoplexy. He was immediately taken to the porch of the church, and there died, and subsequently conveyed to the residence of his father, where soon afterwards he expired, in the 37th year of his age. The only words he uttered were "Wyche, Grove-hill, affliction, affliction." It is remarkable that this gentleman married only two years since, and his lady (aged 25) died on the 14th inst. Their only child died about three months since.

An Englishman named Snow, accompanied by four guides, effected the passage of the Col du Geant on the 6th. He left Montanvert at two in the morning, and, after having crossed the Mer de Glace, the Glacier du Tacul (which was found the most difficult part of the undertaking), and the Geant, arrived at Cormayeur at six in the evening.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SONG—THE MAID OF GLENCOE.

By Andrew Park, Author of "The Mariners—Songs for all Seasons," &c.
Once more in the Highlands I wander alone,
Where the thistle and heather are bonnie
And brown;
By mountain and streamlet, by cavern and glen,
Where echo repeats the sweet wood-notes again,
Give couriers their gay gilded halls and their grandeur;
Give misers their gold—all the bliss they can know;
But let me meet Flora, while pensive I wander,
Fair Flora—dear Flora! the maid of Glencoe!
O first when we met, being handsome and gay,
I felt she had stole my affections away—
The mavis sang loud on the sweet hawthorn tree,
But her voice was more sweet and endearing to me.
Glasgow, 11th August, 1844.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S DESTRUCTIVE AGENT.

The merits of the invention of Captain Warner are still canvassed, and various reports have been circulated on the subject, but, in fact, nothing positive is known about it. Captain Warner has distinctly denied the statement that he had offered his invention to a foreign Government. With a view to dispose of the other rumours which prevail, the gallant captain has made the following offer to the Government. We confess it appears to us that it is a fair and straightforward proposition:—"If the Government will anchor a line-of-battle ship at the back of the Goodwin Sand, out of the ship track, so that no harm may happen to passing vessels, I will, from on board another ship, destroy her at a distance of five miles. I am willing to take on board the vessel in which I operate, General Sir George Murray, Captain Viscount Ingestre, R.N., Captain Dickinson, R.N., and Captain Henderson, R.N., who shall have every opportunity of inspecting my mode of operation, and satisfying themselves that on this occasion I use a projectile. The kind liberality of my friends enables me to exhibit this experiment without asking the Government for a shilling towards it. If I fail, I am to receive nothing but ridicule—of which I have received enough to satisfy any reasonable man already. But, previously, I require, a guarantee from her Majesty's Government for its purchase of my secret for £300,000, in the event of my destroying the ship, and satisfying the four above-named officers of the feasibility and practicability of my plans. Lastly, I invite Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Byam Martin, Sir George Cockburn, Colonel Chalmers, R.A., and Commander Ciffin, R.N., to attend in another vessel and watch proceedings."

A RABBINICAL TRADITION.

There is a rabbinical tradition related by Fabricius that, when Noah planted the vine, Satan attended, and sacrificed a sheep, a lion, an ape, and a sow. These animals were to symbolise the gradations of ebriety. When a man begins to drink, he is meek and ignorant as the lamb, then becomes bold as the lion, his courage is soon transformed into the foolishness of the ape, and at last he wallows in the mire like the sow.—Warton's *Gesta Romanorum*.

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY IN AMERICA.

One of the American papers observes of Mr. Wentworth, the member of Congress for the district of Illinois, who, it appears, is of "pretty considerable" altitude, that "he is so tall that when he addresses the people, instead of mounting a stump, as is usual in the west, they have to dig a hole for him to stand in!" Another paper, which goes the whole ticket against Mr. Wentworth, politely observes, "That they dig a hole for him, not because he is tall, but because he never feels at home except when he is up to his chin in dirt."

INFLUENCE OF WEALTH AND POVERTY ON MORTALITY.

The time-honoured opinion, that poverty is conducive to longevity—that the rich are less favoured with the blessing of health than the poor—finds no confirmation in statistical investigations. That the hardy and contented poor man is exempt from the diseases of the wealthy and luxurious, is but a poetic fiction. Irresistible evidence of this truth is contained in every document by which the rate of mortality among large numbers can be correctly ascertained. Hence, taking the whole population of a country, wealth may be assumed as a true measure of happiness, and consequently of health; and indigence as the measure of unhappiness, and consequently of disease.—*New York Journal of Medicine*.

ADULTERATION OF OLIVE OIL WITH LARD.

The American papers notice some experiments made there, with a view to detect the frauds practised by the adulteration of olive oil with lard. A professor made a chemical analysis of lard and olive oil, for the purpose of ascertaining the result of their admixture. The specific gravity of both oils was about the same, but to discover the sophistications he dissolved six parts of mercury in seven and a half parts of nitric acid, and mixed two parts of the solution with ninety-six parts of the oil, and agitated the mixture every twenty minutes. The pure oil in seven hours assumed the form of a thick magma, and in twenty-four hours became quite hard. The admixture of olive and lard oils by this combination with nitrate of mercury becomes thick, but not solid with the pure oil. The mixture of animal and vegetable oils by this test coagulates in five hours, and the maximum of the vegetable oil swims on the surface, and may be decanted off. Pure olive oil is without any smell, but the adulterated article has a strong animal odour, and spoils a good salad at any time.

ADDISON'S CATO.

When Pope brought Addison the prologue to "Cato," which is properly accommodated to the play, there were these words, "Britons, arise! be worth like this approved;" meaning nothing more than Britons! exert and exalt yourselves to the approbation of public virtue. Addison was frightened lest he should be thought a promoter of insurrection, and the line was altered to "Britons, attend!" &c.—*Johnson's Lives*.

INGENUOUS EXCUSES OF JURORS.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, several odd excuses were set up by different parties to avoid serving on the Petty Jury. One of the party summoned said he had lost his right arm, and therefore he could not take the book in his right hand to be sworn. The Recorder said, that under such circumstances, the left hand would do just as well, and he was directed, amid much laughter, to go into the jury-box. Another person assured the Court that he was very deaf, and that it was impossible for him to hear the witnesses. Alderman Gibbs, in a very low tone of voice, asked the individual how long he had been deaf. He immediately replied, "Several years." This caused a roar of laughter. The Recorder then said that his hearing did not appear to be so bad as he would represent. The person said, he could not hear distinctly, but he guessed at what the alderman had said. The Recorder, after putting some other questions, and receiving prompt answers, repeated that the party appeared to hear very well; but if he declared, as an honest man, that he was incapable of performing the duty properly, the Court must excuse him. The person having done so, he was excused.

A NEW YORK GIANT.

A New York paper says, "They are growing a giant at Coxsackie, in this state, who promises to overtop all competition in this country or Europe. His name is Nathan Lampman, and he is sixteen years old, weighing 198 pounds, standing at this time seven feet one inch in height, and growing 'like mad.' He is described by Dr. Smith, as 'a great tall awkward good-natured sixteen-year-old boy.' He is believed already to have the longest legs on the continent, and has actually grown nine inches in the last year. He is an ambitious youth, and has great desire to outgrow all creation—an aspiration quite likely to be reached, for he has good health and good habits. The Doctor thinks he will reach at least another foot, and, on the whole, we have a very good prospect of raising an 'empire' giant."

A FEMALE OURANG-OUTANG.

The *Salem Gazette* mentions the arrival at that port of a female ourang-outang in a ship from Africa. In the course of the voyage she had greatly amused the sailors by her pranks. On one occasion, having seen one of the crew employed in painting, she watched her opportunity and ran aloft with the paint pot and brushes, and determined to display her powers on canvas, she daubed upon one of the sails a series of figures, such as, it may be safely said, were never attempted by any human artist. She is fond of the unrefined accomplishment of smoking cigars, and she puffs away at the weed greatly to the delight of her Yankee visitors.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Mahon gives the following description of the privileges of the House of Commons in former times:—"Throughout the reign of George the Second the privileges of the House of Commons flourished in the rankest luxuriance. On one occasion it was voted a breach of privilege to have 'killed a great number of rabbits' from the warren of Lord Galway, a member. Another time, the fish of Mr. Jolliffe were honoured with a like august protection. The same never-failing shield of privilege was thrown before the trees of Mr. Hungerford, the coals of Mr. Ward, and the lead of Sir Robert Grosvenor. The persons of one member's porter and of another member's footman were held to be as sacred and inviolable as the persons of the members themselves. It would be neither a brief nor yet a pleasing task to enumerate all the cases of the kind which in that reign the journals of the House of Commons display. So long as men in authority are enabled to go beyond the law, on the plea of their own dignity and power, the only limit to their encroachments will be that of the public endurance."

THE NEW COMET.

A scientific individual who has been watching the comet, states that he had a sight of it on Sunday last, when it appeared near the star Eta (7), in the right arm of Perseus. It was distinctly visible to the naked eye, and may be easily distinguished from a fixed star by its cloudy and rather elongated appearance. At that time it was in the N.E., nearly half-way between the horizon and the zenith. As its position is among the circumpolar stars, it will be visible during the whole of the night. At 9 p.m., it may be seen about N.E. by N., at an elevation of 30 degrees (the zenith being 90) above the horizon. At midnight it will be in the N.E. by E. at an altitude of 50 degrees; and at midnight it will appear nearly in the zenith.

IMMENSE STRAWBERRY.

The *Caledonian Mercury* states that a strawberry was pulled on Saturday week from the garden of Mr. David Thomson, Breadalbane Cottage, Ceres, measuring nearly eight inches in circumference. Several others, measuring six and seven inches, have also been raised on the same ground.

A PARALLEL.

SUGGESTED BY READING THE LATE NOTICES OF THE BURNS' FESTIVAL.

When Nature chooses to adorn
An intellect with best of graces,
She cares not where her subject's born,
She seeks him not in highest places:—
But even rears him sometimes from
The lowest cradle she finds rocking,
And far avoids the lofty dome
And palace hall—how very shocking!

But thus it is in other things—
The bird that builds his nest the highest,
Is not the one that sweetest sings
Although his home to Heaven be highest!
There is but one wild songster's note
Which heard, far up, enchants us wholly,
And that's the Lark's whose wing doth float,
"Beneath" though his dwelling's lowly!

Oh! thus, though humbly born, will Genius rise
And accidental heritance despise.

W.

FINE ARTS.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE OPERA.—Part IV. D. Bogue.

If, as Keats says, "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," this elegant publication bids fair to be immortal, for certainly nothing can be more exquisitely got up. The subject of the present number is the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," with a beautiful portrait of that modern Terpsichore, Fanny Elssler. Considering it as a likeness of the muse, we should say there is a strong cast of her mother Mnemosyne's features about it:

A ling'ring look of memory!

which clothes its beauty with a most interesting melancholy. We extract the following lively description of the fair danseuse:—

La Fanny is tall, beautifully formed, with limbs that strongly resemble those of the hunting Diana, combining strength with the most delicate and graceful style; her small and classically shaped head is placed on her shoulders in a singularly elegant manner; the pure fairness of her skin requires no artificial whiteness; while her eyes beam with a species of playful malice, well suited to the half ironical expression at times visible in the corners of her finely curved lips; her rich, glossy, hair, of bright chestnut hue, is usually braided over a forehead formed to wear, with equal grace and dignity, the diadem of a Queen or the floral wreath of a nymph; and, though strictly feminine in her appearance, none can so well or so advantageously assume the costume of the opposite sex.

The ornamental borders to the pages are, as usual, of the highest order of fantastic elegance and beauty.

NEW MUSIC.

THE MESSIAH, an oratorio composed in the year 1741, by G. F. HANDEL, newly arranged for the pianoforte or organ by JOHN BISHOP, of Cheltenham. R. Cocks and Co.

A new edition of Handel's Messiah we had considered as a work of supererogation until we looked into Mr. Bishop's arrangement, or rather organ and pianoforte adaptation of that inspired composition, when we perceived at a glance the necessity there was for such a simple, and, at the same time, comprehensive a volume, which, as the preface truly says, "embraces, as far as practicable, the grand effects of the original score, with those of the accompaniments added by the master-hand of Mozart." These Mr. Bishop has interwoven with great care and skill, particularly in the sublime air, "The people that walked in darkness;" but, indeed, where every thing is so admirably treated, it is difficult to make a selection. One thing we very much admire, and that is the scrupulous delicacy with which he has forborne to introduce any thing of his own; for we consider his ingenious mode of accompanying the recitatives only as an eloquent interpretation of the great composer's meaning. In short it is the most complete edition of "The Messiah" which we have seen. The insertion of the scriptural references in the index and throughout the work was an excellent thought, and exhibits the genius of Handel in a new light, by showing with what care and judgment he selected from the sacred volumes the subjects for his immortal production. The "getting up" of this magnificent edition is in the very best possible style of simple elegance.

INTRODUCTION AND VARIATIONS on a favourite air in "La Son-nambula," for the Violin, with piano-forte accompaniments. Composed by HENRY FARMER. J. Williams, Cheapside.

Admirably well written for the instrument, and calculated to produce considerable improvement, in either amateur or professor, who may not have attained to first-rate excellence, which was the composer's intent, no doubt; for, although it is gracefully constructed, Mr. F. does not, we are sure, put it forth as a proof of the strength which we know he possesses.

CERITO POLKA for the piano-forte, composed for, and dedicated to, Middle. Fanny Cerito, by JOSEPH LANNER. R. Cocks and Co.

LA POLKA QUADRILLE, par MUSARD. R. Cocks and Co.

ANNEN POLKA, for the piano-forte. Composed by JOHN STRAUSS. R. Cocks and Co.

We cannot individually criticise these compositions (?)—they have no features which distinguish them from the "id genus omne" of the unceasing rubbish which is daily shot upon the public. We call ourselves a refined people, and yet we indulge in the most unsightly and barbarous gestures (we cannot call them dances) that ever characterised a savage tribe; the music to all we have as yet seen is on a par with the distortion it would fiddle to.

No. 1. THE MOTHER'S LAMENT. The words by BURNS; the music by H. J. HAYCRAFT.—2. THE BONNIE BLUE E'EN. Ditto, ditto.—3. SCENES OF BOYHOOD. Song; the poetry from "The Forget Me Not;" the music by H. J. HAYCRAFT.—4. REMEMBER ME NOT. Ditto.—5. AUTUMNAL THOUGHTS. Ditto.—6. 'TIS A BEAUTIFUL MORN. Ballad; composed by H. J. HAYCRAFT.—D'Almaine and Co.

These six compositions possess no very decided individual merits to be separately mentioned. They are, generally speaking, simply constructed, and correctly arranged—but there is not much of the "mens divinus" about them. No. 4 is the best imagined melody, but is considerably injured by the triplet accompaniment of the second verse. The same objection will apply to No. 6.

THE ORDER OF THE DAILY SERVICE of the United Church of England and Ireland, newly edited by JOHN BISHOP of Cheltenham. R. Cocks and Co.

This is a most interesting publication, and one which has been a long time a desideratum as a companion to the book of common prayer. Mr. Bishop evinces a holy regard for the truly sacred chaunts of old Thomas Tallis, and moreover exhibits consummate musical philology in his preface—his biographical sketch of Byrd's master, and, indeed, in his notes and annotations throughout. The volume (8vo.) is printed in the rubric fashion, and will afford as much pleasure to the antiquarian as to the musician. It is a beautiful and instructive production.

ON THE BONNY BANKS OF AYR. Scotch ballad; written by D. THOMPSON, Esq.; composed by THOMAS BAKER. Leader and Cocks.

A pretty, unpretending ballad, slightly tinged with the Scotch character.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A YOUNG NAVAL OFFICER.—A few evenings ago, as Mr. Walpole, a mate of the Collingwood, lying at Spithead, was coming on board from a yacht a little after 12 o'clock, when within about 50 yards of the vessel, his boat, which was very small, upset. It was blowing rather fresh at the time, and being encumbered with his tea jacket, he would inevitably have perished but for the heroic conduct of Mr. Alder Dew, a brother mate, who instantly jumped overboard, and swam to his assistance. Mr. Walpole was much exhausted when he reached him, and the sea being very rough, it was not without considerable exertion that he succeeded in bringing him in safety to the ship.

It appears from a recent statistical account in the German papers that the population of Hungary now amounts to 12,179,140.

In a case of tobacco smuggling, recently investigated at the Mansion-house, London, it was stated that 20,000 pounds of tobacco had been lately cleared out of the Custom House in Dutch cheese.

An interesting ceremony took place a few days ago at Val-de-la-Haye, near Rouen. A subscription of 5000 francs having been entered into for a monument to mark the spot of the first resting-place on the river, on the occasion of transporting the remains of the Emperor Napoleon to Paris, the inauguration took place in the presence of the authorities and an immense multitude.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Tuesday evening this magnificent establishment came to a final close for the season, with an olio entertainment—a kind of panoramic view of the resources which it could at will command, and did so effectively display throughout since its opening. Such a *réunion de force* was, perhaps, never before witnessed in any theatre of the world. Grisi, Persiani, Favanti, Mario, Moriani, Corelli, the great Lablache, and his rapidly-improving son, F. Lablache; with a splendid chorus, and the first orchestra of the world; all under the direction of the best conductor in the world, M. Costa. What could we wish for more? Then comes the ballet. When before have we seen two such twinklers together, such stars of beauty, as Elssler and Cerito?—besides a host of *minors stellæ* who filled up the galaxy of charms,

Which nightly shed their ray,
And made us quite forget the day.

By the way, we must chronicle the beautiful manner in which Corelli (an injured and neglected *artiste*), performed the part of *Almaviva* in "Il Barbiere." We have always spoken in the highest terms of this vocalist's powers, and it is a cruel thing that fashion and bad taste are at the last hour made repentant enough to acknowledge his merits when, perhaps, he is on the eve of departure from a land where, as an *artiste*, which he unquestionably is, he has been so badly received. Let us hope for a better state of things, and expect to hear him next season in some parts that can vindicate him, and show that, if he be not a powerful singer, he is a chaste and elegant vocalist.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

"ABROAD AND AT HOME."

Lablache has left England for his villa near Paris; Costa for the waters at Ems; Grisi and party go to Dublin; and Persiani, Fornasari, and party, to give concerts in the provinces. Cerito and St. Leon remain in England: Cerito will visit Bristol next week, and Brighton early next month.

Captain Harvey Tuckett has been performing at the Brighton Theatre during the past week, with considerable success, as *Falstaff*, in "Henry IV.," and *Goffinich*, in the "Road to Ruin."

Drury-lane Theatre will be opened on the 14th or 21st of next month; and the Haymarket on the 3rd, with a new comedy.

The Adelphi Theatre is undergoing various alterations, both in the stage and auditor, preparatory to the opening by Madame Celeste. We believe that French melo-drama will continue to be the card of attraction here.

The Olympic is stated to have found a new lessee; but Covent-garden remains untenanted.

PRINCESS.—We hear nothing of the prospects at this elegant theatre; but its spirited proprietor is actively engaged in his refinement of the Colosseum, which, in splendour and magnificence, will eclipse the original outfit.

MADAME BALFE.—We understand that this fair vocalist is engaged for the ensuing season at Drury Lane, by Mr. Bunn, and will appear in the part of *Anna Bolena*.

MIDDLE ADELE DUMILATRE.—This charming danseuse is also engaged to trip with "light fantastic toe" the boards where Kean used to walk in the "majesty of mind." What a variety of imitations the home of "her Majesty's servants" has undergone within these last fifteen or twenty years! As many as used to be made in the good old pantomimes.

That clever actor, Henry Betty, the son of the "Young Roscius," is on a provincial tour. This week he has been playing some of his favourite characters at Lowestoft, Norfolk, where he has experienced a very favourable reception.

THE LATE DR. DALTON.—This celebrated philosopher and chemist was the first and only Quaker upon whom the honour of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Oxford. He was installed at the visit of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 1833, and the enthusiastic reception which the illustrious individual met with on that occasion will be long remembered by every visitor.

HATED TO EXECUTIONS IN SAVOY.—An execution recently took place at Thonon, a small town of Savoy, under circumstances indicative of the horror inspired in that kingdom by capital punishment. Nobody would supply the executioner with the necessary articles to erect the gibbet. They only yielded at length to the stern demands of the law; and even then they refused to take the price of blood, as it were, by making the authorities a present of the necessary instruments and apparatus, for which no money whatever was allowed to be accepted. A woman who kept a grocer's shop, being required to supply a certain length of rope, shut her eyes, and cried out—"Take what you want, but do not bring anything back, or pay any money." All the journeymen carpenters had refused to labour in the erection of the fatal gibbet, and when compelled to lend their tools by the legal authorities, they gave up all their hatchets and saws, in order that they might not in future be able to distinguish those which had been soiled by the hand of the executioner. The ladder and the gibbet were constructed by the executioner himself and his assistant. The culprit was condemned to death for the murder of a child nine years of age, after having mutilated it in a grievous manner. A report went abroad, that being a professor of the "black art," he was in want of a child's heart for his magical purposes, and that he had consequently committed the murder in order to tear the heart out of the infant's body. The details of the execution are not given. The criminal was put to death by hanging.

THE GAME LAWS.—We understand that the Government have been making searching inquiries into the operation of the game laws; and that they intend to submit a measure on the subject to the House of Commons next session.

THE ALLEGED MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A long investigation has taken place at Liverpool, respecting the death of Captain E. L. Hasley, late of the Thomas Bennet, which had put back to that port in consequence of the alleged murder of that gentleman, which occurred on the 8th inst. as already stated. The cook, John Kent, was charged with the murder, but the evidence at the inquest on the remains, went to prove that the deceased had acted with great violence towards the prisoner, and attempted to stab him, and the jury found a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Sport!—that wrinkled Care derides!

Codrus was praised that this, our good pen, is moved by this our free and wholesome fancy, to indite pleasant matters, in lieu of those "parlous" paragraphs which our less-favoured brothers of the broad sheet are fain too often to transcribe. Here's one taken at random from our morning's journal; it touches on the "misunderstanding" (that's a polite word—that is between Morocco and France)—"The Consul-General received a despatch from the Emperor, announcing that he had caused to be played alive El Gouannouai, offering to send his skin to the Prince (de Joinville), and requiring the French Government to provide him, in return, with that of Marshal Bugeaud." There's a sample of the interchange of civilities in the middle of the nineteenth century! Smel-fungus, curl up thy nose at the cruelty of the sporting field, and turn from this, our column, to the Christian chronicles of the battle field—come with us, son of nature! to reap the red groove among the purple heather—to brook the pink trout from the silver waters—to pitch thy heart over a twelve-foot brook, and follow it on thy thoroughbred, with the Quorn or Pytchley cheering thee to the encounter—and, if thou hast done nothing worse in the generation, fear not what the recording angel shall set down against thee!

There was goodly doings in the Southampton Water during the latter portion of the past week—the six days of aquatic revelry ending a fitting catastrophe in the race for her Majesty's Cup on Saturday. This is a contest for R. Y. S. cutters of the first class, and but two champions had courage to enter the lists for it: Mr. Weid's splendid *Alarm*, of 193 tons, and the *Owen Glendower*, of 133 tons, a fine-sailing vessel belonging to Mr. Barwell. Although, in the course—round the Island—the *Alarm* only won by seven minutes, there is little doubt she could have made very different time of it. Being, however, restricted to nineteen men, and there being an appearance of heavy weather, Mr. Weid had her under easy canvas, a double reefed mainsail, foresail, and second jib. He got his gaff-topsail, indeed, on her for the finish, but it is probable more for the look of the thing, than any need of it. The racing of the last five days was merely of local interest; that at York not excepted. For that reason, and because the Derby for 1845 is now coming into negotiation, we postpone the notice of small events that are past, for a glance at the condition of a rich issue which is to come.

The original entry for the Derby of next year, was 144. This, by casualties, has been reduced to 141, of which, at the present time, one hundred and twenty-eight are in training! Its enough to take one's breath away, 128 horses to lay against; will any man want money after that? In the market the field has five divisions, or lots, viz., G. and T. Dawson's, consisting of six nominations; Scott's, of eleven; Day's, of eleven also; Rogers's, of three; and Boyce's, of five; Kent's lot is a strong one, but it is not in the betting. It would be mischievous, at the present moment, to attempt an analysis of the pretensions of any of the horses to the odds at which they are quoted—or to give a list of their performances. Many of them are engaged in the various autumnal meetings, when probably there will be great changes in their spring and summer forms. As a rule, it is good betting to back all the market nominations at their present quotations. Here and there one may be worse—but two will be better. Among the former will assuredly be the Cobweb, Virago, and Minikin colts—and Melbourne. We only suggest that Old England should not be despaired of. He was very green at Newmarket in July; but he has shown good speed, and if he comes out in October and runs kind, he will be a rattling winter favourite.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—SCOTT'S HORSES.—The Curé and Foigh-a-Ballagh monopolized the betting in the St. Leger; nor, from the little disposition shown of late to back Red Deer, and the unequivocal evidence given of the Ugly Duck's decline and fall, does it seem probable that any others will enter into competition with them as public favourites. As a brief explanation of the state of the market, we may observe that The Curé, Ithuriel, Valerian, and The Princess, were the most in demand; and that the first and last of the four were backed for three or four hundred pounds each. Foigh-a-Ballagh was at one time 20 to 1, but owing to a timely and very liberal outlay by the Piccadilly bootmaker, rallied four points. The even handicap betting was flat, but nothing whatever was done with the Derby.

6 to 4 on Franchise (t)		3 to 1 agst Godfrey (t)	
6 to 1 agst Rowena		12 to 1 agst Ugly Duck	
7 to 2 agst The Curé (t)		40 to 1 Lightning	
7 to 2 Ithuriel (t)		40 to 1 Nulton	
4 to 1 Valerian			
9 to 1 Bay Nomus			

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

5 to 1 agst Mickey Free.

THURSDAY was a dies non.

CHELMSFORD RACES.—TUESDAY.

The Chelmsford Stakes of 25 sovs each.
Lord Exeter's Pergularia, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .. (Pettit) 1
Mr. Batson's Father Mathew, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb .. (Cotton) 2
A good race with two from the stand. Won by three lengths.
The Stewards' Plate of £50.
Lord Exeter's Pergularia, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb .. (Pettit) 1
Mr. Phillimore's Syntaxiana, 6 yrs, 9st 5lb .. (Sly) 2 dr
Even on Pergularia, who won the first heat easy, and walked over for the second.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added by the county members.
Mr. Edward's Trudget, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .. (Sharp) 1
Lord Exeter's Mocha, 3 yrs, 7st 5lb .. 2
First heat—Won by a neck. Second heat—Won easy.

WEDNESDAY.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas. Heats, two miles.
Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 4 yrs, 9st 1lb .. (Pettit) 1
Lord Lonadale's Black Drop, 4 yrs, 9st 1lb .. (Rogers) 2
Two well contested heats. The first won by a neck, and the second severely.
The Highland Stakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.
Lord Lonadale's Sister to Canadian, 3 yrs, 9st 3lb .. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Edward's Full Sail, 2 yrs, 8st 5lb .. (E. Edwards) 2
An excellent race, and won on the post only by a neck.
The Town Plate of £50. Winner to be sold for £120, &c. Heats, once round and a distance.
Mr. Rogers's Prosody, 5 yrs, 9st 1lb .. (Rogers) 1
Mr. Edwards's Currycomb, aged, 9st 3lb .. (E. Edwards) 2 dr
Currycomb the favourite. First heat—Won easy. Second heat—Walked over for.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Queen's Plate of 100 guineas, for three yr olds.
Mr. Salvin's Alice Hawthorn, 6 yrs .. (Templeman) 1
Mr. Singleton's Teresa, 3 yrs .. (Lye) 2
10 to 1 on Alice. Won by two lengths and a half.
The Great Ebor Handicap of 20 sovs each.
Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey, 3 yrs, 4st 6lb .. (Herwick) 1
Mr. Wreford's Franchise, 5 yrs, 6st 7lb .. (A. Day) 2

READING RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

The Innkeepers' Plate of £25, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each.
Mr. Hepple's Lady Flora, 6 yrs .. (Bateson) 1
Mr. Caffill's Gaiety, 3 yrs .. (T. Day) 2
The Berkshire Stakes of 20 sovs each.
Mr. Coleman's Devil-among-the-Tails, 5 yrs .. (Penny) 1
Mr. Bristolow's Freystrop, 3 yrs .. (Hutchinson) 2
The Ladies' Plate of £30, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each. Heats, once round.
Mr. Preston's Bosphorus, aged .. (Preston) 1
Mr. Osbaldeston's Escrick, 3 yrs .. (Abdale) 2
The Hurdle Stakes of 3 sovs each and 25 added, one mile and a half, were won in two heats by Mr. Bladon's Palamon 6 yrs (Clark) beating three others.

AQUATICS.

LAMBETH REGATTA.—The Lambeth watermen, the majority of whom have acquired some celebrity as wagemen, on Monday contended in three heats, with six pair of oars, for a purse of sovereigns, given by the ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary's. The race was well contested throughout, and drew a vast number of spectators. George Maynard was the winner.

WATERLOO-BRIDGE AND STRAND-LANE REGATTA.—This regatta, for some very good money prizes, annually subscribed by the residents of St. Clement's Dances, St. Mary-le-Strand, the Savoy precinct, &c., came off, and afforded much amusement to the spectators, who were very numerous. It was a double scullers' contest among the watermen plying at Waterloo-bridge, Arundel-stairs, and Strand-lane, in three heats, with twelve competitors. The distance rowed being from the Temple-gardens, round a boat moored off the Fox-under-the-Hill, down the north shore, round the boat moored off the Temple-gardens, up again to the Fox-under-the-Hill, and finish at Strand-lane. J. Sculthorpe and R. Ridgway were the winners.

GREENWICH REGATTA.—The first East-end regatta here, took place on Monday, and was as attractive as could have been anticipated. The regatta was under the patronage of Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford and the nobility and gentry in the vicinity, the race being for a new boat, and about £20 divided in fair proportions amongst the other men. The course extended the entire front of the town, the distance being repeated, and five heats afforded a whole day's amusement. Henry Lego was the winner.

THE WESTMINSTER AQUATIC CLUB OARS MATCH.—The gentlemen of this club rowed their scratch match on Tuesday, which was well contested. The distance was from Vauxhall to Putney. Plunkett and Johnson were the winners.

THE NAUTILUS BOAT RACE.—A very excellent race came off on Tuesday amongst the members of the Nautilus Club (Bankside). The gentlemen who contended in this, as in the above, were drawn by lot, and the award of victory was two silver cups. It was started about half an hour after the Westminster aquatics, on the same course, and was not unequal in interest to the one which had preceded it. Smith and F. Chantler were the victors.

THE GREAT BOAT-RACE BETWEEN THE NEPTUNE AND ARGONAUT CLUB.—This great eight-oared cutter race—which has been the subject of much speculation in the aquatic circles for some weeks past—came off on Wednesday, and was a very animated affair. The race was from Westminster to Putney. As half-past six approached the rival boats were at the starting-place, manned as follows:—

THE NEPTUNE.
Messrs. J. Walsley (stroke); 7. Robinson; 6. G. Palmer; 5. Ede; 4. Gough; 3. Smythe; 2. C. Robinson; 1. Downes. Elliott, coxswain.

THE ARGONAUT.
Messrs. J. B. Johnson (stroke); 7. E. Duplan; 6. C. Shoulbridge; 5. G. Innes; 4. J. Duplan; 3. Wallis; 2. R. Butterfield; 1. J. Butterfield. Noulton, coxswain.

The Neptune crew arrived first at Putney bridge; the Argonauts being about five lengths, including their own stern, astern of them. Betting was 5 and 6 to 4 on the Neptune at starting.

SECOND CHESS MATCH BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND M. ST. AMANT.—The preliminaries of another match at chess between these distinguished champions of England and France have been arranged, and it is to come off at Paris in about a month. It was at first wished that M. St. Amant, who was desirous of another trial of skill with Mr. Staunton, should come over to London to fight the match; but, as that could not be arranged, Mr. Staunton, rather than seem to shrink from the contest, agreed to go over to Paris a second time. The Liverpool Chess Club has contributed £50 towards the expenses of the match.

THE MOORS.—The Scotch papers contain very long accounts of the shooting on the Moors on the 12th. The sport was all that sportsmen could desire, and, according to John O'Grady's Journal, a vast quantity of birds was shot all over the country.

ST. WILFRID'S FEAST AND RACES, RIFON, YORK-SHIRE.

The Feast of St. Wilfrid, at Rifon, in Yorkshire, always falls on the Sunday following Lammas-day; and, during the present week, there have been jovial doings in the good city. If, gentle reader, you should ever chance, during the middle of some future August, to be sojourning at the ancient city of York, or happen to be penned up in the thriving manufacturing town of Leeds, mount, if possible, the Telegraph, or Courier coach, for the city of Rifon, on the Saturday of the Feast of St. Wilfrid; and, depend upon it, you will meet with a warm and hearty reception from the worthy citizens; have an opportunity of viewing some of the finest remains of "the olden time" in England; and, if you have an inkling after horse-flesh, and an affection for the turf, find two capital days' sport.

Rifon is a fine healthy town, right in the heart of Yorkshire, and on the banks of the river Ure, with a large old cathedral, displaying six distinct styles of our national architecture, and, fortunate, in the possession of some of the finest and most curious carved wood-work in the kingdom. It owes its rise to the Saint (Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, in the seventh century), in whose honour the feast is held, and whose return from exile to his favourite monastery of Rifon, so long as twelve centuries ago, is still commemorated in the fashion we have more palpably shown in the engraving. A jolly Dr. Syntax-looking effigy, with cocked hat, black coat, and top boots, having nothing clerical about him, except the bands dangling from his chin, is manufactured by some labourers in the town, and carried from house to



ST. WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.

hous, tied on a cart-horse; and accompanied by a fife and a fiddle, and a host of children, who greet the oblations to the Saint with shrill huzzas. The good old folks haste into the street to shake hands with the founder of their town; and the proprietors of the effigy (sometimes a "wick Wilfray," as the children style him), retire at dusk to divide the proceeds, and wind up with a "jollification."

Then the feast commences in earnest. The cathedral bells ring out merrily on the Sunday morning following; the Mayor and Corporation proceed in gowned solemnity to service at the minster; the city is crowded with strangers, and those natives, from a distance, who come to visit friends and relatives; there is a gathering in the sylvan glades of Studley Park; and the ivy-grown, venerable walls of the "mighty carcase" of the abbey of fountains echoes with the music of glad voices, and smiles blandly in the glorious sunshine on the merry pilgrims gathered around.

The races date as far back as 1713, for, on the 2nd of February in that year, an order was issued by the Mayor and Corporation of Ripon to level the High Common, "fitting for a horse course." The support they received from the Corporation was considerable; aided by the munificent donations of John Aislabie, Esq., of Studley Royal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1718-20. In those days, the horses in one of the most important races were ridden by women; and on such occasions Mrs. Aislabie contributed the plate, or the money for the prize. In 1826, these ancient races were put a stop to by the enclosure of the High Common; but, in 1836, Mr. Haygarth, a publican, got up some races on a small scale, in his own fields, which roused the old sporting spirit of the town, and induced several respectable individuals to form themselves into a committee, when the present ground—a pleasant spot on the north banks of the Ure, and a good mile from the city—was selected, and here they have been carried on ever since.

The races came off on Monday and Tuesday, with great spirit. On Monday the Two-year-old Stake of 10 sovs. each, with 20 sovs. added, was won by half a length, by Mr. Shepherd's Alaric; the Selling Stake of 5 sovs. each, with 15 sovs. added, was won easily, by a length, by Mr. T. Walker's Master Thomas; the £50 given by the Town Members, was won, first heat by half a neck, and third by a length, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface; and second heat, by a length, by Mr. Banks's Strathmore. On Tuesday, the Great St. Wilfrid Handicap was won easily by Mr. Millbank's Robinson; and the Corporation £50, by Mr. J. Osborne's Boniface.

CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

A second volume of "Essays on Natural History," from the pen of this true "field naturalist," has been issued from the press, and presents a favourable opportunity for engraving a "portraiture" of the humane author, from a sketch by a correspondent.

This celebrated naturalist was born at Walton-hall, near Wakefield, in the county of York, about sixty-two years ago. On his father's side he is descended in a direct line (through his grandmother) from Sir Thomas More. On his mother's side he is akin to the Bedingfields of Oxburg, to the Charltons of Hazle-side, and to the Swinburnes of Chapheaton.

The Watertons emigrated into Yorkshire, some centuries ago, from their family seat, bearing their own name, in the island of Axholme, in Lincolnshire. The Watertons fought at Cressy and Agincourt, and at Marston Moor. They were preferred, in the Catholic times, to places of great honour and trust; but since the Reformation they have experienced opposite fortune.

Walton-hall was gallantly defended against Oliver Cromwell's troopers. It stands on an island in a lake, and was, at that time, provided with a draw-bridge, the remains of which are standing, mantled with ivy, to this day. The land rises gently from the water on all sides, and is crowned with fine timber; the whole park being enclosed by a formidable stone wall. But, to return to the subject of our sketch.

Charles Waterton received his education at Stonyhurst, the celebrated college of the Jesuits, in Lancashire, where he remained until nearly twenty years of age. Here he became an elegant Latin scholar, and renounced for ever the use of wine and spirituous liquors. His love of natural history often led him into playing truant, but eventually his instructors gave him further liberty to pursue his favourite study. Soon after leaving Stonyhurst, the young squire made a tour into Spain. Here he met with many strange adventures—fever, earthquakes, &c., and was seized with sickness on his return home.

In 1804 he went out to superintend his uncle's estates in Demerara. In 1812, his father and uncle being dead, he delivered up his trust, and all subsequent visits which he paid to South America were undertaken with no other object in view than the pursuit of natural history. "The Wanderings" bear testimony to the wonderful adventures of Mr. Waterton during these visits. The vivacity with which these narratives abound, render them the most charming productions of the kind in the English language. In 1829 Mr. Waterton married a Miss Edmonstone, but their felicity was of short duration; she died within a year, leaving him a son. He has since made frequent journeys to Belgium and Italy. His "Essays on Natural History" have been collected from "London's Magazine," and edited by himself in a handsome volume, to which is prefixed a most amusing autobiography. This work is as racy as "The Wanderings," and full of interesting and acute observation. We cannot resist closing this brief sketch by quoting Mr. Waterton's portrait of himself:—

"I stand," says he, "six feet high, all but half an inch. On looking at myself in the glass, I can see at once that my face is anything but comely: continued exposure to the sun, and to the rains of the tropics, has furrowed it in places, and given it a tint which neither Rowland's Kalydor nor all the cosmetics on Belinda's toilette, would ever be able to remove. My hair, which I wear very short, was once of a shade betwixt brown and black; it has now the appearance as if it had passed the night exposed to a November hoar frost. I cannot boast of any great strength of arm, but my legs—probably by much walking, and by frequently ascending trees—have acquired vast muscular power; so that, on taking a view of me from top to toe, you would say that the upper part of Titonus has been placed on the lower part of Ajax; or, to speak zoologically, were I exhibited for show at a horse fair, some learned jockey would exclaim, 'he is half Rosinante, half Bucephalus.'"

In closing this brief sketch of Mr. Waterton, we must not omit to mention that he is the first bird-stuffer in the world, and one of the most kind-hearted of landlords, and a zealous and conscientious Catholic. A highly recom-



CHARLES WATERTON, ESQ.

mentary feature of his writings is that they uniformly enjoin tender treatment of animals, and a generous sympathy with their persecutions.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR-HOUSE, DERBYSHIRE.

Few counties possess nobler, or more numerous specimens of the old baronial mansion than Derbyshire. In what other nook or corner of old England shall we find such a genuine relic of the olden time as Haddon? or where revive such vivid remembrances of England's golden age, the palmy days of "good Queen Bess," as at Hardwick; these two alone would render Derbyshire attractive enough to the artist or the antiquary, but there are yet others which are scarcely less interesting, and comparatively unknown. Of these, Winfield Manor-house has manifold claims upon the attention of every lover of the picturesque. This once princely pile is situated in a village on the line of the North Midland railway, which renders it easily accessible to the tourist; it was built in the reign of Henry VI., by the Lord Treasurer Cromwell, founder of Tattershall, and lord of many a noble house besides, and who, as if to carry to all posterity the fame of his wealth and liberality, adopted as his badge the open purse, which may yet be seen carved in stone over his once hospitable gates.

The mansion is beautifully situated on a commanding eminence, rising from deep valleys, again surrounded on every side with richly-wooded hills; its tall grey towers and battlemented turrets, mantled with ivy, rising proudly above the noble oaks and walnuts in which it is embosomed. The mansion is quite dismantled, and much of it destroyed; but the remains, which are still very extensive, bespeak it to have been very similar in plan to Haddon Hall, but much larger. It consists of long ranges of buildings, surrounding two large court-yards, with numerous towers and turrets, the loftiest of which rises eighty or ninety feet from the ground; tall chimney shafts, richly traceried windows, and graceful oriels, with the beautifully-wrought masonry, giving to it a rich elaborate effect which we do not find in the more severe and simple Haddon. There are several fine circular staircases in some of the towers; but the finest feature is the magnificent crypt, which has suffered but little from the vicissitudes of time and violence: it is upwards of ninety feet long, by about thirty-five wide, beautifully grained with clean-hewn ashler, having rich fan-traceried bosses at the intersections of the molded ribs, which spring from two rows of octagonal columns. But, it is not alone the intrinsic beauty or picturesqueness of the structure that renders Winfield so peculiarly interesting: there are historical recollections attached to it, which give it a still greater charm; here it was that Mary Queen of Scots was, for some time, imprisoned in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom the estate had passed from the Cromwell family, and here a daring attempt was made by some of her devoted adherents to set her at liberty. In after time, Winfield stood as one of the bulwarks of loyalty in the great rebellion, having



SOUTH WINFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

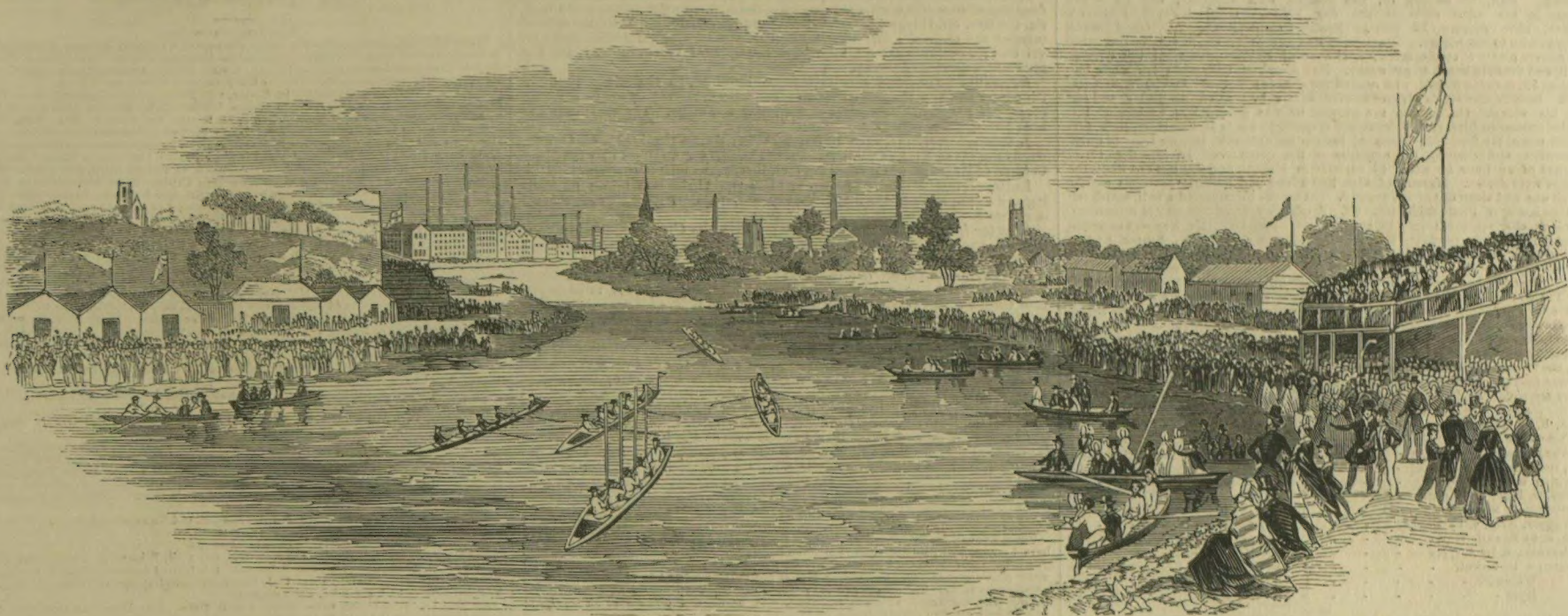
undergone two sieges, palpable marks of which are yet visible on every side; it was at first occupied by the Parliament's forces, but was taken after a siege of four days, by the royalists, who put a strong garrison into the place; they were, in turn, soon besieged by the republican forces, under Sir John Gell, of Hopton, who, in vain, attempted to reduce the place, until the main army, commanded by the Earl of Manchester, with a train of heavy battering cannon, came to his assistance, when, after a severe bombardment, the place was taken by storm; though not without a desperate resistance on the part of the besieged, who, aided by the natural strength of the place, had held out against a greatly superior force, for nearly four months. The governor, Captain Dalby, was killed in the assault; and it is traditionally said that he was shot by a common soldier through a loophole in the entrance gateway, which is still shown.

The whole of one side of the building is covered with the marks of cannon shot, which have, in many instances, penetrated to the depth of two or three feet in the outer ashler casing, leaving a circular cavity where the ball has lodged in the interior rubble: the people who reside at an adjacent farm-house also show several cannon-balls, which have from time to time been dug up.

In short, there is at Winfield abundant material to repay either the artist, the antiquary, or the simple lover of the olden time; for a visit to South Winfield,



ST. WILFRID FESTIVAL, RIPON.



MANCHESTER REGATTA—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. HAYES.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD REGATTA.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and Salford Regatta Club (being the third regatta held on the river Irwell, near this town) took



R. KYNASTON, ESQ.

place on Monday and Tuesday, the 19th and 20th of August, under distinguished patronage, including Lords Skelmersdale and de

Tabley, and Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.; Sir Benjamin Heywood, William Entwistle, Esq., M.P., the Mayor of Manchester, and a number of gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood. The president of the club this year is James Heywood, Esq., F.R.S.; the stewards, Messrs. Gale and Rymer; and the appointed judge, Elias Chadwick, Esq., of Swinton Hall, in whose absence, we believe, Mr. Chew acted as adjudicator.

This meeting excited great interest, and there was a numerous collection of booths for refreshments in the neighbourhood of the Grand Stand, and in other fields nearer the town. On Monday the morning was delightfully fine, and the concourse of people on both sides of the river was very large. Towards noon, however, the clouds lowered, and a small drizzling rain fell, with but few intervals, during the remainder of the day. The fine military band of the 5th Dragoon Guards attended, by permission of the Hon. Colonel J. Yorke Scarlett, and performed a variety of music in the first style of excellence.

The sports of this day consisted of four races—the Stanhill Hall Stakes, for four-oar pleasure-boats, value £10, won by Mr. Jones's Fearless; the Ordsall Stakes, for two-oar boats, won by Mr. Beardsall's Mystery; and the Swinton Hall Cup, value £16, won by Mr. Walker's Sons of the Dee, a Chester boat, by half a length—the Britannia, a Manchester boat, with a young crew, struggled manfully for the Cup, and the honour of the town. The Irwell Stakes of £12, won by Mystery—Forester second.

On Tuesday the weather was exceedingly fine, and the company very fashionable. The races were well contested. The Plate, value £20, was won by a Chester boat, the "Echo." The sports terminated, at a late hour, with a very brilliant display of fireworks. The meeting this year has given great satisfaction; and though the principal prizes have been carried off by boats from Chester, &c., it is no discredit to the members of the club, who have had to strive against the picked men of Chester and Warrington.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

SUSSEX V. THE MARYLEBONE CLUB AND GROUND, WITH PILCH AND MARTINGELL.

The return match between these two elevens (Pilch and Martingell having been substituted for Wenman, in consequence of the growing strength of the Sussex players,) commenced on Monday in Box's Ground, in the presence of upwards of 2000 spectators. Fortunately, the weather was fine, not a drop of rain falling during the match. Sussex went in first with Dean and G. Picknell, Hillyer and Martingell bowling. Dean made a score of 21, when his wicket was lowered by Hillyer. Bushby then went in. G. Picknell was bowled by Hillyer, after scoring 13 runs. Box then came, and Bushby soon after lost his wicket.

After dinner, Hawkins went to the wicket, and was bowled out by Hillyer at the second ball. Mr. Taylor succeeded him, and was bowled by Bayley. Hammond was next, and in the first over he was bowled by Hillyer. Mr. Napper succeeded him, and struck the second ball to the wall for 4; but his stumps were lowered by Bayley at the next ball. Sopp next went to the wicket, and with Box, succeeded in adding materially to the score. At length, Sopp struck the ball in the air, when Sewell caught him out very cleverly. R. Picknell then took the bat, but at the second ball from Bayley, his stumps were scattered. Hodson, the last of the Sussex, then went in, and got 4 first stroke. Dorrington, after playing three-quarters of an hour, was stumped by Box. A few more runs were then got between them, when Hodson was caught by Sewell.—Box carrying out his bat, after scoring in a splendid manner no less than 68 runs.

At twenty-five minutes to six, the Marylebone Club commenced their first innings by placing Martingell and Dorrington at the wickets; Dean and Mr. Taylor bowlers. Sewell was next, and got fours and threes in quick succession, Martingell following suit. After some very fine play, Sewell struck a ball towards Dean, and he was neatly caught out, retiring with a score of 41. Hillyer filled the vacant place, but the stumps were directly drawn for the day.

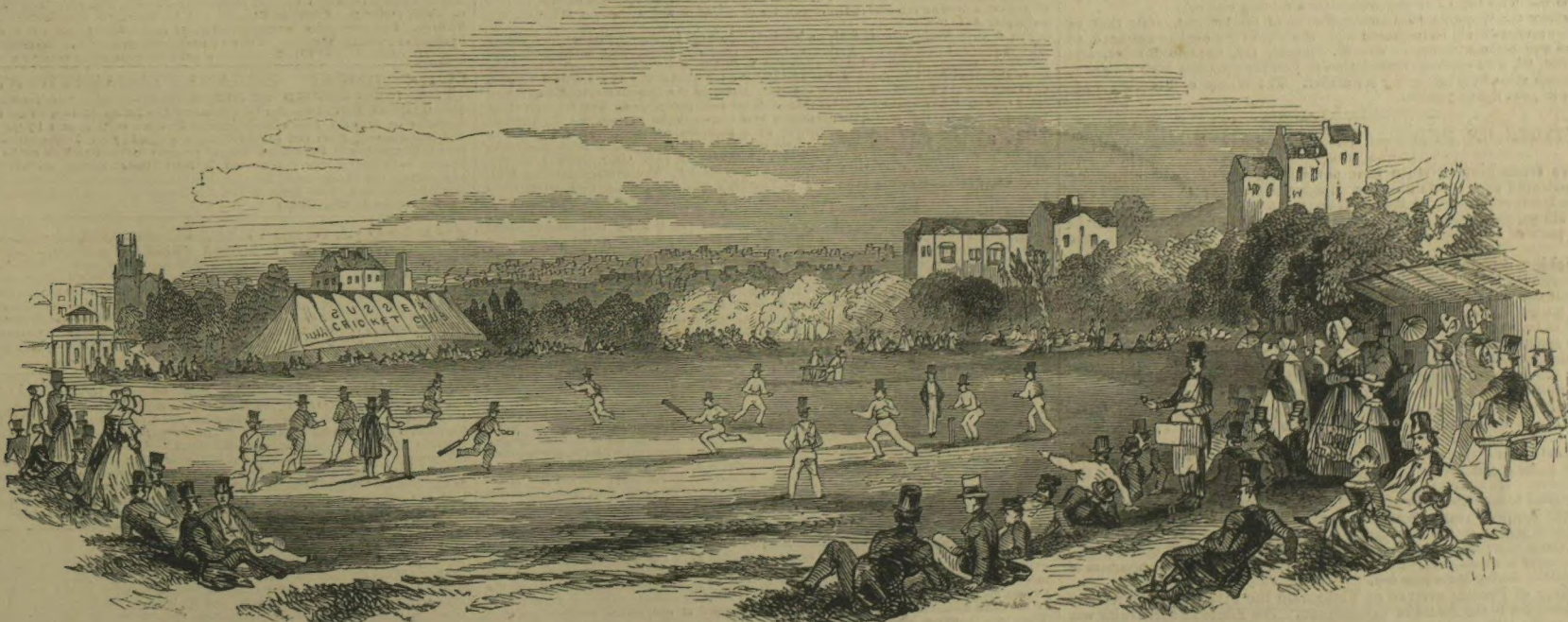
The game was resumed on Tuesday morning at 20 minutes past 10, with Martingell and Hillyer at the wickets; the former of whom was caught by Hawkins, without adding to the score. Pilch then went to the wicket, and was bowled by G. Picknell for 13 runs. Mr. Kynaston had scored only 4, when Dean lowered his wicket. Mr. Hartopp came next, but was immediately run out. Mr. Bayley followed, but was bowled by G. Picknell without scoring, and Good was served in the same manner. Mr. Dewing, who succeeded him, began to score very fast, and with Hillyer ran it up to 150, when Mr. Dewing was bowled by Hodson. Lord

Glamis was the last to go to the wicket. Hillyer after making 28 by some fine play, was caught at the point by Dean, Lord Glamis carrying out this bat. The innings amounted to 153, being 18 less than their opponents. It being now nearly two o'clock, the players went to dinner, after which Sussex commenced their



C. TAYLOR, ESQ.

second innings by placing the two Picknells at the wickets. Robert's wicket was soon lowered by Hillyer; and Dean, who succeeded him, was caught by Dorrington the wicket-keeper, without



GRAND CRICKET MATCH AT BRIGHTON.

scoring. Box, on coming in, was greeted with applause, and he began to bat in the same style as the day before. Good lowered Picknell's wicket, after scoring 22 runs. Bushby came next; but Good found the way also to his wicket. Hammond was now called for, and, with Box, gave the scorers plenty of employment; a change of bowlers was tried, but without avail, and the field began to get weary. Box struck a ball, when his score had reached 58, towards Sewell, who missed the chance; but one run only was got for it. Shortly afterwards Hillyer bowled him a ball which hit his leg, and ran into his wicket. On leaving the ground he was greeted with applause. Mr. Taylor succeeded him, and, without any disparagement to Box or Hammond, presented one of the finest specimens of batting we ever saw, scoring fours in quick succession, and eliciting the applause of the spectators. In less than three-quarters of an hour he made 42 runs from his bat, and was not out when the stumps were drawn. Hammond, also, had a long and splendid innings; and he struck one ball clean out of the ground. At length he mounted a ball, which fell into the hands of Pilch, mid-wicket off. Applause greeted him on his retirement. Hawkins, after scoring 5 runs, hit the ball into his wicket. Mr. Napper succeeded Hawkins, and, after receiving two balls, the stumps were drawn, Sussex having at this time headed their opponents 228 runs, with three wickets still to go down.

The game was resumed on Wednesday morning, soon after ten o'clock, when Mr. Taylor added another laurel to his brow, by making the very extraordinary number of 100 runs in one innings, and carrying out his bat. His play this morning was a repetition of the previous evening's display, at once animated and graceful, so as to excite the admiration of every beholder. We have much pleasure in presenting a portrait of Mr. Taylor in our present number. When Sussex finished this, the largest innings they had ever obtained, the betting was almost anything in their favour. The Marylebone eleven began their second innings shortly before ten o'clock. For their performance, see the score.

SUSSEX.—1ST INNINGS.			2D INNINGS.		
Dean, b. by Hillyer	-	21	c. by Dorrington	-	0
G. Picknell, b. by ditto	-	13	b. by Good	-	22
Bushby, b. by ditto	-	19	b. by ditto	-	1
Box, not out	-	68	b. by Hillyer	-	65
Hawkins, b. by Bayley	-	0	b. by Martingell	-	5
C. Taylor, Esq., b. by ditto	-	7	not out	-	100
Hammond, b. by Hillyer	-	3	c. by Pilch	-	57
E. Napper, Esq., b. by Bayley	-	4	b. by Good	-	11
Sopp, c. by Sewell	-	21	c. by ditto	-	3
R. Picknell, b. by Bayley	-	0	b. by Hillyer	-	5
Hodson, c. by Sewell	-	9	run out	-	0
Wide ball	-	1	Wide ball	-	1
Byes	-	5	Byes	-	17
171			287		

MARYLEBONE.—1ST INNINGS.			2ND INNINGS.			
Dorrington, run out	-	-	10	c. by Dean	-	4
Sewell, c. by Dean	-	-	41	b. by Hodson	-	94
Martingell, c. by Hawkins	-	-	23	hit wicket	-	39
Pilch, b. by G. Picknell	-	-	13	b. by Sopp	-	39
R. Kynaston, Esq., b. by Dean	-	-	4	b. by Hodson	-	6
Go, d. b. by Picknell	-	-	3	st. by Box	-	44
E. Hartopp, Esq., run out	-	-	0	b. by Hodson	-	0
—Dewling, Esq., b. by Hodson	-	-	18	b. by ditto	-	0
Bayley, b. by G. Picknell	-	-	0	c. by Napper	-	0
Lord Glamis, not out	-	-	0	b. by ditto	-	28
Hillyer, c. by Dean	-	-	28	not out	-	22
Wide balls	-	-	7	Wide balls	-	3
Byes	-	-	6	Byes	-	10
153			219			

We are indebted for the preceding spirited report, which we have abridged, to the *Brighton Gazette*. Annexed are portraits of Mr. Kynaston and Mr. Taylor, from the characteristic series of prints published by Mr. Mason, of Brighton. By the way, this enterprising publisher is progressing well with his grand plate of a Cricket Match. We inspected the drawing on Monday last, and were much struck with the fidelity of the portraits, and the picturesque treatment of the subject.

R. Kynaston, jun., Esq., secretary to the M.C.C., was formerly an Etonian, when he highly distinguished himself both with book and bat. He was always a resolute batter, and is now one of England's best fieldsmen, his post in the game of cricket being the very arduous and unthankful one of long stop.

Charles George Taylor, Esq., of Sussex, is a Cantab, and admitted to be the most finished batsman of the day. He is rather spare in figure, and of small stature, but his unflinching courage, science, and activity, enable him to accomplish equal severity of hitting with any of the more gigantic batsmen. As a bowler he far surpasses the generality, and is considered at all points of the game, the Nimrod of cricketers. He has already done much to support the honour of the county of Sussex.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPS IN THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The *Morning Herald* publishes the following apparently accurate account of the ships now building, or ordered to be built, in our dockyards:—"There are building, and ordered to be built, in her Majesty's dockyards, fifty-seven sailing men-of-war. Of these, six are three-deckers—namely, one of 120, and five of 110 guns; sixteen two-deckers—six 90's, one 84, and nine 80's; seven frigates of 50 guns; four of 36 guns; six of 26 guns; thirteen sloops—three 20's, one 18, and nine 16's; five brigs—two 12's, one 10, one 6, and one 3. The shipwrights of all the dockyards, excepting Pembroke, are generally employed in repairing vessels. When not so engaged, they are turned over to the ships building. Their progress in this department has been slow for the last two years, in consequence of the immense repairs required in the ordinary. Of the line-of-battle ships, the Royal Albert, 120, is one-third in frame; the Royal Frederick, 110, is having her sides planked; and the Victoria, 110, is in a forward state; the Prince of Wales, 110, has her frame cut and stacked for seasoning; and the Marlborough, 110, and Windsor Castle, 110, have their frames cutting. The Aboukir, 90, and Exmouth, 90, are up in frame, and might be got ready for launching next year; the Princess Royal, 90, has her sides being planked; the Lion, 80, Madras, 80, and Colossus, 80, are in a forward state; and the Mars, 80, is so far advanced, that she could be ready to go off the stocks at the end of next year. The Algiers, 80, St. Jean d'Acre, 80, Brunswick, 80, Cressy, 80, Irresistible, 80, Agamemnon, 80, and Majestic, 80, have their timbers preparing. The Hannibal, 90, has hers already prepared. The frame of the Sanspareil, 84, is already cut out for seasoning. The 50-gun frigates Constance and Raleigh are building—the latter is in a forward state, and will be launched this year; the Arcturion, 50, Liffy, 50, Severn, 50, Shannon, 50, and Leander, 50, have their timbers in course of preparation. The 36-gun frigate Flora will be ready for launching in September. The Active, 36, is in frame, and is well seasoned, as the hands have been taken off her for three years; she could be launched next year. The Sybille, 36, is in a forward state; and the Thetis, 36, has her timbers all prepared and stacked. The 26-gun frigate Juno was launched last month; the Creole, 26, will be launched about the end of October; the Amethyst, 26, immediately. The frames of the Alarm, 26, the Malacca, 26, and the Niobe, 26, are all ready. The Calypso, 20, will be launched this year; Coquette, 20, Challenger, 20, and Camilla, 18, have their timbers preparing. The frames of the 16-gun sloops, Atalanta, Dispatch, Elk, Heron, Mariner, Martin, Kangaroo, Liberty, and Zebra, are mostly prepared. The Kingfisher, 12, is nearly ready for launching; the frames of the Britomart, 10, and Hound, 6, are prepared; and the Dart, 3, is in a forward state."

Sir George Seymour has hoisted his flag on board the Collingwood at Portsmouth; being now the senior admiral in port, he assumes the duties of commander-in-chief. Lieutenant Peel, R.N., son of the right honourable baronet, has gone on board preparatory to sailing in that vessel to the Pacific, where he joins his ship, the Cormorant.

PORTSMOUTH.—Orders have been issued to enter seamen forthwith on board the Victory, for general service. A similar order has been given at the other naval out-ports. This looks like preparation for a coming storm.

Letters from the Warspite, 80, Captain Wallis, of the 1st inst., state that as soon as her services could be dispensed with, she was to proceed to Spithead, to be paid off and recommissioned. The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, and Collingwood, 86, were expected immediately to join the squadron from England, as the French ships were increasing in number. The Warspite, according to accounts, is in good fighting order.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Letters from Naples state that several shocks of an earthquake were experienced on the 13th ultimo at Messina and other places, but add that no serious injury was caused by them. It appears also, by letters from Rome, of the 27th ultimo, that shocks of earthquake had taken place on the 5th ultimo, in different parts of the papal territories. Some houses fell in, but no lives were lost.

A shocking murder was committed on the night of the 2d inst., at a small commune near Laigle, in the department of Orne (France). A man named Villereau cut off the head of his wife with one stroke of a reaping-hook. He then attempted to shoot himself, but the ball only wounded his ear. He is supposed to be insane.

There are in the possession of Mr. Harrison, landlord of the Peacock Tavern, Houghton-street, Clare-market, the two smallest turtle ever seen in this country. They are each under six drachms weight, and are remarkably lively, notwithstanding the change of climate, being from the South African coast.

A letter from Florence of the 3d states that the body of the ex-King of Spain (Joseph Buonaparte) was deposited on the 3d in the vaults of the church of Santa Cruz, the temple of honour of the great men of Italy. It had been exposed in state for eight days at his residence, simply covered with a black dress, and bearing the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour, and the chain of the Golden Fleece. He is said to have left 15,000,000*l.* to his widow and daughter, who is married to her cousin, Prince de Musignano, son of Lucien Bonaparte.

Another monster train started to Brighton on Sunday morning last. It consisted of no less than 53 carriages, propelled by four engines, and arrived at Brighton about half past 11 o'clock, and upwards of 1800 persons left the carriages, a large majority of whom proceeded immediately to the beach, where numbers of them remained during the whole day.

The King of Prussia arrived at Vienna on the 11th inst., and immediately proceeded to the Palace at Schonbrunn. The Prince de Metternich was expected on the 12th.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated July 7, contains an account of the drowning of four of the principal persons of the island, by the upsetting of a boat, viz. the Rev. Mr. Illingworth, colonial chaplain; Mr. Benjamin Scott, the colonial surveyor and engineer; Mr. Abbott, barrister, and colonial emigration agent for Trinidad; and Mr. Cathcart, marshal of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, and also emigration agent for Jamaica.

Accounts have been received from Quebec, to the effect that the Captain of the brig Hannah of Dundee, had been murdered by the crew for the purpose of possessing themselves of the vessel and cargo. The whole crew had been committed to prison.

A strange circumstance occurred recently to the Duke of Genoa, second son of the King of Sardinia. He was attacked and robbed near the Royal Chateau of Reconni, where there are several thousand men in garrison.

Letters from Modena announce that the Duke was taken exceedingly ill on the night of the 6th, at his villa of Cottajo. Physicians were sent for in all haste.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the Government is about to send several professors of the University of Cason and St. Petersburg, on a scientific mission to Italy, Germany, France, Switzerland, and England.

The saving between driving a sheep to the London market from Lincolnshire and conveying it by steam-boat or railway, is proved to be no less than ten per cent. in favour of the latter mode.

The *Observateur* of Trieste of the 9th announces that the merchant vessel Victoria, which had arrived at Ragusa from Oranto, had brought word that a Neapolitan war steamer had captured, off Calabria, a piratical vessel, manned by sailors of all nations. The *Lloyd's* of Trieste of the 7th states that the Austrian war schooner Fenice had received orders to cruise on the coast of Albania, against the Cymariotes.

The general exhibition of the produce of national industry in the States of Germany was opened at Berlin on the 15th inst. At the first the catalogue contained only 1913 members, but was expected to be shortly increased to 3000. In the 1913 Prussia reckons 1315, but as yet only 21 of the States of the Confederation have contributed.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, Friday.—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat up to our market have been on a very limited scale, while the stands to-day were scantily filled with samples. The trade, however, was heavy, at barely stationary prices. The imports of foreign wheat continue good. The first parcels sold at full current rates, but in other kinds next to nothing was doing. The duty is now 19s per quarter. The supply of barley was small, yet the sale for it was heavy, at late rates. Malt, oats, beans, and peas moved off slowly, at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2250; barley, 20; oats, 1760 quarters. Irish: Oats, 5510 quarters. Foreign: Wheat, 9140; barley, 13,490; oats, 19,580 quarters. Flour, 3550 sacks; malt, 3460 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 50s; ditto white, 48s to 56s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 48s; ditto white, 42s to 50s; rye, 31s to 35s; grinding barley, 27s to 28s; distilling ditto, 31s to 32s; malting ditto, 32s to 34s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 59s to 60s; brown ditto, 57s to 60s; Kingston and Ware, 62s to 64s; Chevalier, 64s to 65s; Yorkshire and Lancashire feed oats, 20s to 22s; potatoe ditto, 23s to 25s; Youghal and Cork, 19s to 21s; ditto white, 19s to 21s; tick beans, 29s to 31s; ditto, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 31s to 33s; mangle, 33s to 34s; white, 35s to 38s; boilers, 38s to 39s per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 48s; Suffolk, 35s to 39s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 37s to 38s, per 280 lb. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 44s to 56s; Danzig, red, 50s to 56s; white, 56s to 61s. In Bond.—Barley, 23s to 24s; oats, 17s to 19s; ditto feed, 16s to 17s; beans, 24s to 25s; peas, 23s to 24s per quarter. Flour, America, 24s to 25s; Baltic, 24s to 25s per barrel. Town-made, 46s to 48s.

The Seed Market.—In all kinds of seeds, very few sales have been transacted this week, and prices remain the same.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 31s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 38s; hempseed, 28s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 15s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; fennel, 4s to 4s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 42s to 42s 6d per last of ten quarters; Linsed cakes, English, 45s to 46s 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46s 10s per ton; canary, 53s to 54s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7½d to 8d; of household ditto, 6d to 7d per 4½ loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 49s 1d; barley, 34s 6d; oats, 20s 0d; rye, 35s 1½d; beans, 35s 7½d; peas, 33s 7½d.

Six Weeks' Averages that govern Duty.—Wheat, 51s 9d; barley, 34s 5½d; oats, 20s 10d; rye, 35s 7½d; beans, 36s 3d; peas, 36s 0d.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 19s; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 7s 6d; beans, 6s 6d; peas, 6s 6d.

Tea.—There has been a large business doing in all kinds of tea this week, and prices have had an upward tendency. Sound congou cannot be purchased under 1½d to 1s 9d per pound. **Sugar.**—Fine qualities of West India sugar are in active demand, and higher rates have been paid. In the inferior parcels, only a moderate business is doing. Fine yellow is selling privately at 64s to 65s; good middling, and good, 60s to 63s 6d; middling, 58s to 59s 6d; low, 56s to 57s 6d; and brown, 54s to 55s per cwt. Bengal and Mauritius, including foreign parcels, are selling at full prices. The refined market is also active, at 73s for brown lumps, and 73s 6d to 74s per cwt. for standard.

Coffee.—Holders of Ceylon coffee are firm, and will not sell under 54s 6d to 55s per cwt. for good ordinary. In West India, and other kinds of coffee, only a limited business is doing, at late rates.

Cocoa.—This article is in better request, and Grenada has sold at 42s 6d to 44s 6d per cwt.

For Most descriptions, the demand is less active than of late, and prices may be considered 3d per cwt. lower.

Provisions.—There is very little doing in any kind of Irish butter, and prices are barely supported. Foreign butter is a dull sale, at 80s per cwt. Dutch. The bacon market is heavy, at a decline of 1s per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are a dull sale.

Oils.—For linsed oil there is rather more inquiry, but in other kinds next to nothing is passing.

Tallow.—This market has assumed a firmer appearance. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 41s to 41½d; and for foreign delivery, 42s per cwt.

Cattle.—At 19s 6d, 19s 6d, 19s 6d; New Tanfield, 15s 9d; Old Tanfield, 15s 9d; Braddell's Hettop, 22s 9d; Hilton, 22s 9d; Lambton, 22s 9d; Adelaide, 22s; Devonshire, 20s per ton.

Wool.—The sale for all kinds of wool continues to rule active at very full prices.

Potatoes.—New potatoes are in good supply and active request, at from 4½d to 46s per ton.

Hops.—Although the accounts from the plantations are still unfavourable, the demand here has become less active, at about previous rates. The duty is now called £125,000. The supply of hops on offer is extremely small. The following are the current prices:—Went, 4s to 4s 6d; Kent, 4s 6d to 4s 12s; Mid Kent, 4s 6d to 4s 12s; East Kent, 4s 6d to 4s 12s; Choice do, 4s 10 to 4s 11½; Sussex do, 4s 6d to 4s 12s; Mid Kent bags 4s 7 to 4s 8.

Smithfield.—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was tolerably good as to numbers, but very deficient as to quality. Although the attendance of buyers was rather numerous, the beef trade was heavy, at barely Monday's quotations. We had on offer 100 Scots from Aberdeen, and 20 oxen and cows from Holland. Sheep—the supply of which was rather limited—moved off steadily, and previous rates were well supported. As is almost invariably the case, at this period of the year, the lamb trade was very dull, at barely stationary prices. 1 calves, very little was doing, and, in some instances, the rate was a downward tendency. Pigs were a mere drug. Milch cows sold at from £16 to £19 5s each.

Per 8lbs. to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality do 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime South Down ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; large coarse calves, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; prime small ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large hogs, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; neat small porkers, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. Sucking calves, 18s to 15s; and quarter old stags, 18s to 20s each. Beasts, 562; cows, 190; sheep and lambs, 9710; calves, 329; pigs, 290.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We had a full average supply of each kind of meat on sale to-day, while the demand ruled heavy, on the following terms:—Per 8lbs by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small do, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 8d.

Rost. HANNAH.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It will be seen, upon reference to the *London Gazette*, that the country bankers have commenced making their returns of the amount of notes they will be permitted to circulate, founded upon the average of the twelve weeks prior to the 27th of April last.

The quarterly return of the assets and liabilities of the Bank of England, ending the 10th of August, shows an increase in the circulation of £676,000, and a decrease in the stock of bullion of £481,000.

The English market opened flatly on Monday, influenced by the intelligence from France relative to affairs in Morocco. Rumours of war became very general both in the market and among the various commercial classes likely to be affected soonest by such an event. Some increased premiums were demanded at Lloyd's, and the probability of a collision between our ships and the French was freely discussed. Although the Consols market closed firmer, every endeavour to give it an impetus failed. Some good purchases on Tuesday were counterbalanced by the fact that large operations were known to be in progress for the fall, and had not the market been supported by a purchase on behalf of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, it is probable that quotations would have declined still more. The Commissioners took their Consols at 92½, but the price afterwards receded to 92½, with a heavy market. The average price on Wednesday was about an eighth in advance of Tuesday's quotation, the market being again supported by the purchase of the Government broker. The tenor of advices from France on Thursday being regarded as more favourable to tranquillity, Consols advanced to 92½ for money, and 92½ for account. The market, however, still continues very susceptible and a trifle would produce a fall. The present price is more the result of the jitters being short of stock than any improved indication of public feeling. Exchequer Bills have shown a tendency to decline for the last few days, and now quote only 71 to 72 premium. Bank 8 o'clock is 199½; Three per Cents Reduced, 99½; Three and a Half per Cents Reduced, 102; New Three and a Half per Cents, 101½; Long Annuities, 12½.

The state of the English market during the week has almost suspended business in the foreign house. Prices, in the absence of business, have been heavy, with a tendency to decline. Spanish Actives opened on Monday at 2½d, declined a fraction on Tuesday, regained their previous quotation on Wednesday, and still quote that price. The Three per Cents have varied proportionately, and close at 33½. The Five per Cents have advanced to 34½, Portuguese has improved a point, closing at 4½. Dutch Five per Cents remain at 100 to 1; the Two and a Half per Cents yielding 2½, and closing at 61½. Colombian ex Venezuela are 13½; and Belgian, 103½.

The share market has been tolerably steady during the week, and prices have not materially varied. The French lines were slightly affected at the commencement of the week, but prices rallied towards the close, and a difference of scarcely one per cent. from the previous week's prices at present exists. This fact contrasts strangely with the alarm prevalent in the English market. The following quotations are without regard to premium or discount:—Birmingham and Gloucester, 10½; Bristol and Exeter, 89½; Chester and Holyhead, 61½; Eastern Counties, new, 13½; Great North of England, 113; Great Western, 157; Birmingham Stock, 22½; Craydon, 19½; Manchester and Leeds (half-shares), 53; Dover, 37½; Paris and Rouen, 37½; Paris and Orleans, 36½; Greenwich, 81; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 69½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 63.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The accounts from Paris, yesterday, continuing to be of a tranquil nature, Consols advanced a point upon the previous day's quotation, the market closing at 92½ for money, and 92½ for account. Prices in the foreign house have not undergone any variation worth recording. The only feature of interest in the railway market was the fall in Birmingham and Gloucester shares, which, in consequence of the small dividend declared of 25s. per share, receded at one period nearly 10 per cent. They have, however, since rallied, and close at 105. South Easterns were flat, closing at 37½. No material change has taken place in the value of the French lines.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20

WAR-OFFICE, AUGUST 20.—9th Light Dragoons: Veterinary Surgeon Richard John Geddis Hurford to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice George J. Hanton. 14th: Cornet Francis Delaval Gray to be Lieutenant, vice Horton; Cornet George Anthony Foster to be Cornet, vice Gray. 15th: Sergeant W. H. Walker to be Ensign, vice Bowen. 17th: Ensign Rodney Payne O'Shea to be Lieutenant, vice Hunter; Ensign William Henry Howard Elliott to be Lieutenant, vice O'Shea; Charles Pratt Nelson to be Ensign, vice Ellison. 18th: Capt. Cyrus Plaisant Trapaud to be Captain, vice John Philip Mitford; Lieut. Alexander Murray to be Captain, vice Trapaud; Ensign George Henry Cassalet to be Lieutenant, vice Murray. 19th: Lieut. John Fowler to be Lieutenant, vice Langley; Ensign John Lewis Richard Rooke to be Lieutenant, vice Fowler; William Henry Warner to be Ensign, vice Rooke. 23rd: Major Armer Chapman to be Major, vice William Cockell; Captain Henry Seymour to be Major, vice Chapman; Lieut. George Ferguson to be Captain, vice Seymour; Second-Lieut. Peregrine L. Phillips to be First-Lieutenant, vice Ferguson; Lewis Agassiz to be Second-Lieutenant, vice Phillips. 41st: Ensign Thomas Clough Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice De Blaquiere; John William Neville Billingsby Parry to be Ensign, vice Taylor. 44th: Capt. St. G. G. Foley to be Captain, vice Carter; Lieut. Sir T. Erskine to be Lieutenant, vice J. L. Cares; 49th: F. J. Bayly to be Ensign, vice Cust; 51st: Sergeant-Major R. Shenn to be Quarter-master, vice William Kenny; 53rd: Capt. J. C. L. Carter to be Captain, vice Foler; 52nd: Lieut. J. H. T. Buell to be Captain, vice Eratt; Ensign M. Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice Hutchins; A. A. Cross to be Ensign, vice Kelly; 71st: Lieut. J. Le M. Carey to be Lieutenant, vice Sir T. Erskine; 83rd: T. Adams to be Ensign, vice Cassalet; 94th: Capt. C. Cotton to be Major, vice Lindsay; Lieut. H. G. Buller to be Captain, vice Cotton; Ensign T. H. Stoddard to be Lieutenant, vice Buller; Ensign J. A. Sykes to be Lieutenant, vice Stoddard; R. T. Hearn to be Ensign, vice Edwards; J. Buchanan to be Ensign, vice Sykes.

3rd West India Regiment.—Capt. L. Walker to be Captain, vice Smiles; Lieut. J. de Blaquiere to be Captain, vice Walker.

Bavaria.—Major A. Champain to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army; Capt. L. Walker to be Major in the Army.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—J. B. L. FARRANT, Maidstone, machinemaker.

BANKRUPTS.—G. F. GILES, Bedford-street, Covent-garden, carver and gilder. T. ROBERTS, Blackman-street, Southwark, linendraper. E. M. GOOD, Rye lane, Peckham, farmer. J. MANIGLIER, Oxford-street, watchmaker. G. PURT, Upper Thames-street, ale merchant. E. EDWARDS, City-road, draper. W. FULLER, Cliffe, Sussex, currier. W. BRITTON, Borrowby, Yorkshire, linen cloth manufacturer. J. GREGG, Birmingham blacksmith.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. HAMILTON, Old Camnock, grocer.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 23.—1st Dragoon Guards: S. R. Brise to be Cornet, vice Bence. 7th: R. Johnston to be Cornet, vice Robinson. 8th Light Dragoons: Capt. F. G. Shewell to be Major, vice Cholmeley; Lieut. C. J. Longmore to be Captain, vice Shewell; Lieut. H. B. Fakenham to be Lieutenant, vice Longmore.

1st Foot.—A. R. Mowbray to be Ensign, vice B. Mein. 7th: Lieut. the Hon. C. L. Hare to be Captain, vice the Hon. T. H. H. Thurlow; Lieut. H. A. Forter to be Lieutenant, vice Floyd; Ensign J. D. Verrier to be Lieutenant, vice Hare. 22nd: Lieutenant E. C. Jones to be Lieutenant, vice Andrews. 24th: Ensign and Adjutant G. E. L. Williams to have the rank of Lieutenant; Lieut. F. C. Skurray to be Lieutenant, vice T. Hodgetts. 25th: Capt. J. Impett to be Captain, vice S. P. Peacocke. 26th: Lieut. T. Andrews to be Lieutenant, vice Jones. 36th: Capt. H. Pratt to be Captain, vice W. Mauleveler; Lieut. E. C. Butler to be Captain, vice Pratt; Ensign J. M. Pochin to be Lieutenant, vice Butler; G. Birney to be Ensign, vice Pochin. 42nd: Lieut. J. G. F. P. Peacocke; Lieut. F. C. Skurray to be Lieutenant, vice Pochin. 43rd: Lieut. C. H. M. Smith to be Captain, vice Lord C. L. Kerr. 44th: Lieut. C. H. M. Smith to be Captain, vice Lord C. L. Kerr. 45th: Lieut. C. H. M. Smith to be Captain, vice Lord C. L. Kerr.

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TOWN for TONBRIDGE WELLS, to fulfil her country engagements, and intro-
duce the POLKA to her numerous pupils in Kent. Mrs. Rae will remain for the first Six
Weeks at the Sussex Hotel, Tonbridge Wells, and then proceed to Maidstone and Rochester.
Mrs. Rae will be in London every Tuesday and Friday, for the purpose of continuing her
Lessons, at her residence, 16, Manchester-square, and also receiving any new Pupils. The
Academy will be resumed as usual the first week in December.

CITY of LONDON SCHOOL. Milk-street, Cheapside:
Established by Act of Parliament, and under the superintendence of the Corporation
of London. Head Master, the Rev. G. F. W. MORTIMER, D.D., of Queen's College, Ox-
ford. The SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the next term (extending to Christmas) on
Tuesday, September 3. Persons desirous of entering their sons as pupils may obtain pro-
spectuses of the school, containing also particulars of the foundation scholarships, and
exhibitions attached to it, together with forms of application for admission, at the Secretary's
office, between the hours of 10 and 4.
THOMAS BREWER, Sec.

ALL PRIZES.—GRAND DISTRIBUTION of £70,170
Sterling at VIENNA, on the 2nd SEPTEMBER, authorised by his Imperial
Majesty and the Government of Austria. Only 700 Bonds; in all to receive 700 Prizes, of
£25,000, £5000, £1500, &c.; the lowest £50. A few Fifth Bonds, £25 each (£15 to be
deducted from the prize), the remaining £10 to be deducted from the Prize), may be had of
Messrs. A. & S. COX and Co., (Late Bank and Co.) Bankers and Receivers General, Frank-
furt, by remittance, to their Office, 26, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London. Government
Lists of the Drawing will be sent to each Bondholder. Office hours from Twelve to Three.

WORN-OUT PLATE IMMEDIATELY RE-SILVERED.
—COGAN and GILLO'S NOVARANT, or Silver Solution, immediately re-
solves Plated Articles, and preserves and cleanses Plate, Plated Ware, and German Silver,
by depositing a Coating of Pure Silver. It is highly approved by Dr. Ryan, Professor of
Chemistry to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, and other eminent Chemists and Silver
smiths. Sold by Messrs. BARCLAY and SOVS, 95, Farringdon-street, London, at 1s. and 3s.
the bottle, and to be had of the principal Silversmiths and Chemists in the Kingdom.—
None are Genuine, unless signed on the wrapper by J. D. COGAN and R. GILLO.

BERDOE'S SUPERIOR WATERPROOF FROCKS,
SHOOTING JACKETS, GARMENTS for the SEA-SIDE, &c.—An extensive
variety of the above in NEW and greatly improved materials, always ready, guaranteed to
exclude any rain whatever, and confidently recommended to those who regard a respectable
appearance, or wish to avoid the disappointment and vexation consequent upon purchasing
articles made by slops makers, and sold by parties not Tailors. FIRST-RATE CLOTHING
of every description upon the lowest terms possible, consistent with true economy and ulti-
mate satisfaction.—W. BERDOE, TAILOR, WATERPROOFER, &c., 69, CORNHILL
(north side).

SHOOTING SEASON.—GEORGE and JOHN DEANE
have just completed a large and most various COLLECTION of ARTICLES
adapted for the field. Their stock of Guns comprises, first, those which are manufactured
on their own premises (and for them they challenge a comparison with any other makes,
however celebrated); and then a very carefully selected assortment by other approved gun-
smiths, all warranted, and priced exceedingly low. George and John Deane's powder flasks
and shot belts, liquor flasks, game bags, gunpowder, wadding, &c., are of the very best
manufactures, and at the most reasonable charges. Their carts deliver purchases in all
quarters of the town daily.—46, King William-street, London Bridge.

IMPORTANT to FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A con-
siderable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironmongery, by visiting
the PANKLBAUGH IRON WORKS, 55, Baker-street, Portman-square, where there may be
inspected the most extensive STOCK of IRONMONGERY GOODS in the Kingdom, com-
prising of kitchen cooking utensils, German silver wares, drawing-room stoves, shower
and vapour baths, ornamental iron work, garden implements, japanned water cans and toilet
pails, best Sheffield plate, kitchen ranges, fenders and fire-irons, tea trays, ornamental wire
work, flower-stands, table cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the
lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at this establishment of the great advan-
tage resulting from Cash payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the very best
manufacture, and a saving of at least 30 per cent.—THORPE FALLOWS, and CO., 55,
Baker-street, Portman-square.—A liberal allowance to merchants and captains.

EDWARD PRICE and Co. beg respectfully to request that
all parties wishing to purchase their COMPOSITE CANDLES, will ask in the shops
simply for "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES." Since these have attracted public atten-
tion, many Imitators have made candles, and called them by the name "Composite," used
by Edward Price and Co.; but the process by which the real Composite candles are made,
being a patent one, and E. P. and Co. granting no licenses, none of these imitation candles
are at all the same as the real ones. The chief properties of these latter are their burning
without smoking, more brilliantly than the best wax, and their affording so large an amount
of light, that they are cheaper, in taking this into account, than the commonest tallow can-
dles, one of them giving the light of two ordinary moulds. They may be had of most of
the respectable Dealers throughout the Kingdom, and are supplied to the trade wholesale by
EDWARD PRICE and Co., Belmont, Vauxhall; and by PALMER and Co., Sutton-street,
Clerkenwell.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE.
Under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, the Royal
Family, and Nobility.—A fragrant White Powder prepared from Oriental Herbs of in-
estimable virtue for strengthening, preserving, and cleansing the Teeth. It eradicates the
fætidious formation of tartar, and by the removal of that extraneous substance, lends a
salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the
spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, substituting for discolour
and the aspect of impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious
and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per
box, duty included.

CAUTION.—To protect the public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners of her Majesty's
Stamps have authorised the Proprietors' signature to be engraved on the Government
Stamp, thus:—A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, which is affixed on each Box
of "Odonto." All others are fraudulent Counterfeits!!!

THE HAIR.—Of the numerous compounds constantly an-
nounced, for promoting the growth or reproduction of the Hair, few survive, even
in name, beyond a very limited period, whilst ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, with a
reputation unparalleled, is still on the increase in public estimation. The singular virtues
of this successful invention for Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Human Hair, are
too well known and appreciated to need comment. The very facts of the high and distin-
guished patronage it enjoys, its general use in all countries, together with numerous testi-
monials constantly received in favour of its use, and the fact that it attains its superior excel-
lence and title over all attempts of a similar nature. Being universally preferred, its con-
sequent great demand excites the cupidity of unprincipled shopkeepers, who vend the most
spurious trash as the "Genuine" Macassar Oil; whereas, the genuine article is wholly the
invention and property of A. ROWLAND and Son, and the amalgamation of its costly exotic
materials (solely imported by them) renders abortive any attempt to discover its component
parts—thus proving the imposition of all other articles bearing the title of "Macassar Oil."
The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL engraved in two lines
on the wrapper; and on the back of the wrapper nearly 1500 times, containing 39,028
letters.—Price 3s. 6d., 7s., Family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that
size, 21s. per bottle.—* All others are FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS!!!

CHEAP PLEASURE TRAIN from LONDON to SHEF-
FIELD, LEEDS, YORK, and NEWCASTLE, ONE FARE THERE and BACK,
leaving the Euston Station on Monday the 2nd of September, at 12 o'clock at noon, with
the option of returning either on Thursday the 5th, or Saturday the 7th September.

	First Class.	Second Class.
To Leicester.....	1 10 0	1 3 6
To Nottingham.....	1 15 0	1 3 6
To Derby.....	1 15 0	1 3 6
To Sheffield.....	2 7 0	1 11 6
To Nottingham.....	2 12 6	1 16 0
To Leeds.....	2 15 0	1 17 6
To York.....	2 19 6	2 1 0
To Darlington.....	3 12 6	2 10 0
To Durham.....	3 15 6	2 14 0
To Newcastle.....	3 3 0	2 18 0

Further information may be obtained at the London and Birmingham Booking Office,
Euston Station.
August 15th, 1844

IMPORTANT SALE of Ancient, Rare, and Beautiful
ORIENTAL CHINA, and a Cellar of about 300 Dozen of fine coloured and rich
flavoured OLD BOTTLED WINES, at BUCKLEY MANSION, Bromley, Kent, late the
property of JOHN WELLS, Esq., which Mr. SEPPINGS is honoured with instructions from
the Proprietor to announce that he has been authorised to sell the above on WEDNES-
DAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th of AUGUST, 1844, in the Library. The
CHINA will be sold on Wednesday, the 25th, which comprises valuable specimens in
Porcelain, Jars, magnificent Punch-bowls, Vases, Flower-jars, Decanters, Jugs, Dishes,
Plates, Beakers, Dinner and Dessert Services, Ice Wells, Tureens, Teapots, Cups, Saucers,
Basins, &c. Also, an elegant Eight-Day Time Piece, in a chaste and handsome figured gilt
stand, with glass shade. The WINES to be sold on Thursday, the 26th, consisting of about
70 dozen splendid Old Port, 82 dozen magnificent Old East India Madeira, 46 dozen very Old
high flavoured East India Sherry, 52 dozen fine Old Brandy and pale Sherry, 15 dozen deli-
cious Old Calcutta, 17 dozen superior Malaga Madeira (quarts and pints), several dozens of
Wines (various), and a quantity of Bottles, in lots. The China may be viewed on Monday,
the 25th, and Tuesday, the 27th, each day from One till Five o'clock. Cards of permission
to view the China, and descriptive Catalogues, may be had on application to Mr. FAWLEY,
at the White Hart Inn, and Mr. BAXTER, Druggist, Bromley; and at Messrs. SEPPINGS
and JONES' Offices, 1, Exchange-street, Norwich, and the Terrace, Swaffham, Norfolk.
Each Day's Sale to commence at Eleven for Twelve o'clock precisely.

PORT, SHERRY, and all other FOREIGN WINES for
cash, in quantities of one dozen and upwards.
Sherry (pale or brown) .. 21s., 25s., 30s., 35s., and 40s. per dozen.
Port from the wood .. 23s., 26s., 30s., and 34s.
Ditto crusted .. 26s., 30s., 36s., and 40s.
Madeira .. 27s., 40s., and 48s.
Claret .. 30s., 40s., 50s., and 60s.
Champagne .. 40s., 54s., and 70s.
Bucellas .. 27s.
Vidua .. 27s.
Lisbon (dry or sweet) .. 21s.
Marsala .. 21s.
Cape .. 15s.

Bottles 1s. 6d. per dozen, the price of old ones; hampers at the rate of 9d. per dozen. To
all who pay ready money Messrs. Cornwall and Co. address themselves, soliciting attention
to the above prices, under which it is impossible for genuine wines to be sold, offering to
purchasers the immense saving of from 10s. to 20s. per dozen. The continued and rapid
increase of their connexion is a gratifying proof to them of the approbation of the public.
Their wines are warranted genuine, and those at only one price the finest imported; any
not approved of will be exchanged, or the money returned, and a trial of any one kind is
respectfully requested. Samples can be tasted at the office from Ten till Five o'clock. Pay-
ment to be made on or before delivery. Orders from the country must be accompanied by a
remittance, and will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.
CORNWALL and Co., 14, WALBROOK, CITY.

QUITE A NEW DISCOVERY.

NO MORE SUFFERING FROM CORNS OR BUNIONS.
JONES'S PHILOSOPHICAL REMEDY
is peculiarly applicable for Corns between the toes, and immediately enables the
greatest sufferer to walk with the most perfect ease and comfort.
Sold wholesale by Messrs. BARCLAY and SOVS, and may be obtained through all Patent
Medicine Vendors in boxes at 1s. 1d. and 3s. 9d.
A box will be sent free on receipt of fifteen postage stamps, addressed to Messrs.
JONES and CO., Light House, 201 Strand.

A NATURAL REMEDY and CERTAIN CURE for GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, DISEASED JOINTS, &c.—COD LIVER
OIL is prepared on the Continent from the liver of the Cod fish, and is without exception
the most marvellous remedy for the above complaints yet discovered. Prospective con-
sumers of extraordinary Cures, with testimony from the most respectable authorities
and a full account of this remedy, will be sent to any address on receipt of two postage
stamps. To protect purchasers against fraudulent and spurious imitations, the fol-
lowing important Caution must be strictly attended to:—Messrs. JONES and Co. having
been appointed as the sole mercantile Agents for this remedy by the only manufacturer,
an eminent chemist and practitioner, residing on the Continent, they beg to state
that every bottle sent from their establishment will be contained in a wrapper, bearing
a fac-simile of their signature, and that the outside wrapper will be further protected
by the stamp and address, "JONES and Co., 201, Strand, London."

Wholesale Agents: BARCLAY and SOVS, Farringdon-street; E. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's
Churchyard; SUTTON and Co., Bow Churchyard. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.
each.

THE Public compare the quality of the EAST INDIA
COMPANY'S TEAS with their advertised prices, and marvel (it would indeed
appear marvellous) how 6lbs. of really good Tea can be sold for 17s. The simple fact is,
that the Company treat all alike, and give the private consumer all the advantages of
the public dealer. Offices No. 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

PRIZE CUPS.—New and Second-hand SILVER PRIZE
CUPS are offered at very REDUCED PRICES, and selection may be made from a
great variety, both of sizes and patterns, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Goldsmith and Watch-
maker, 47, Cornhill, London (seven doors from Gracechurch-street).—Drawings of Cups will
be forwarded in answer to a post-paid application. Letters for drawings should mention
either the size or about the price of the cups that may be required.

SYLPHIDE UMBRELLAS.—W. and J. SANGSTER beg
to inform the public, that they have applied their Patent Improvement to Umbrellas
of various kinds, which will be found to possess all the advantages of the Sylphide Parasol,
20,000 of which have been sold this season. W. and J. SANGSTER, Patentees, 140, Regent-
street, and 94, Fleet-street.—N.B. No additional charge is made for Umbrellas with this
improvement.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER ELASTIC
CORN PLASTERS are generally admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate
either Hard or Soft CORNS. From their elastic quality, if you be worn with perfect ease,
never tight the foot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and sold by B. CHASTON, Chemist,
Watton, Norfolk. N.B.—On receipt of thirteen postage stamps (free), a box will be forwarded
(also free) to any part of the Kingdom.

OCCUPATION for PERSONS of INDUSTRIOUS
HABITS.—Shopkeepers wishing for a respectable addition to their business, or per-
sons having part of their time unemployed, may add considerably to their incomes by the
SALE of the London Genuine Tea Company's celebrated TEAS, established November,
1818, at Lodge Hill, the oldest concern of the kind in the kingdom, by the sale of
whose teas many families have maintained daily maintained daily. Applications
to be made at the Company's warehouses, 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

STOOPING of the SHOULDERS and CONTRACTION
of the CHEST are entirely prevented and effectually removed in Youth and Ladies
and Gentlemen, by the occasional use of the PATENT ST. JAMES'S CHEST EX-
PANDER, which is light, simple, easily employed outwardly or invisibly, without hands be-
hind the arms, uncomfortable constraint or impediment to exercise. Sent post paid by Mr. A.
BINTON, 40, Tavistock-street, Strand, London, or full particulars on receiving a postage
stamp.

EMPLOYMENT.—Persons having a little time to spare, are
apprehended that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by
the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEAS (Offices, 9, Great
St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters,
from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weight marked on each packet, and but little
trouble is occasioned by the sale; as license is only 11s. per annum, and many, during the
last nineteen years, have realized considerable incomes by the Agency, without let or
loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) as above.

GOLD, SILVER, LACQUER, and BRONZE, have their
original beauty and lustre restored by a single application of UPTON'S PARISHIAN
DETERGENT. Fly Spots are at once removed from Gilding, and covering from the Fl'
rendered unnecessary; spicing the surface the only trouble. Gilding Detergent, 2s. 6d.
UPTON and Co., Lamp Manufacturers, &c., 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66,
Basinghall-street, City. Wholesale and Retail Agents for English's Patent Camphine, price
4s. per gallon.—Improved Camphine Lamps, &c.

SPORTSMEN should see DOUDNEY and SON'S Celebrated
SHOOTING JACKETS, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; and all sorts of Sportsmen's Clothing, at
49, Lombard street. Superfine dress coats, 38s. and 47s. 6d.; frock coats, silk facings, 42s.
and 50s.; Cordingtons, every make and shape, 12s. 6d. and 21s.; doekins, and all the new
patterns for trousers, 10s. 6d. and 21s. Army cloth blue Spanish cloaks, four and a-half
yards, 50s.; ditto opera cloaks, 21s. Suit of livery, 65s. Boys' Hussar suits, 2s. 6d.
boys' cloaks, 7s. 6d. and 15s. Ladies' elegant riding habits, 65s. and 84s.—Doudney and Son,
49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

DAWSON'S AUXILIAR.—A delightful and economical
PRESERVER of the HAIR; it peculiarly combats all causes of decline, and im-
ports a beautiful luxuriance. It restores hair, when bald or grey, and supersedes the use of
dyes, which are all destructive.—Sold at 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle, by Bar-
clay, 95, Farringdon-street, Wholesale; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Froust, 220, Strand;
Bulter, St. Paul's, and most chemists, Perfumers, &c.—Caution: Particulars ask for Daw-
son's, and observe the signature, R. Dawson, on the envelope. A saving in the larger
bottles. The genuine are not sold at any house in Holborn.

TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY CURED by COLBY'S
INSTANT CURE for the TOOTHACHE, a few drops of which applied to the tooth
immediately allays the most inveterate pain. The proprietor pledges himself that the above
may be used with perfect safety, as the articles in the composition are not in the least in-
jurious to the teeth, and the toothache or burning sensation caused by preparations
hitherto offered and so much complained of by the public is entirely done away with. Se-
veral testimonials of this astonishing remedy may be seen at J. C.'s, which will at once
establish the above facts. One trial only is sufficient.—Prepared only and sold by J. COLBY,
the Queen's Chemist, 34, Montpelier-road, Brighton. Sent post free to all parts of the
kingdom on the receipt of 1s. and four postage stamps, by directing as above.

THE CURE of COMPLAINTS THE ONLY REMEDY
FOR QUACKERY.—Let Doctors treat Complaints at they ought to be treated;
they will then Cure their Patients, and put an end to all Quackery.—Medicine is a
simple science, which should, and can, be understood by all persons. If Nature's laws are
opposed (which it is submitted they are, under the organic theory of the faculty), all the
learning and research in the world will not enable Doctors to Cure Complaints. So long
as poisons (poisons have been introduced as medicines, in order that the public should not
attempt to cure their own complaints), are used as medicines, and useless visits made upon
the sick, the science of medicine will not cease from being (what it ought never to have be-
come), viz., a TRADE!!!—Issued by the British College of Health, New-road, Lon-
don, for, and on behalf of, the body of Hygists.

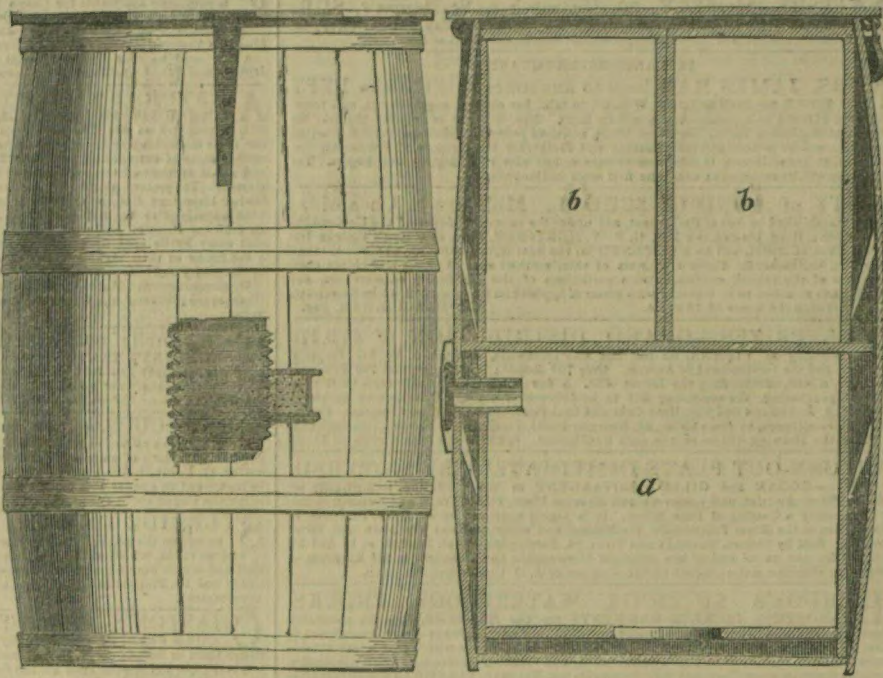
METCALFE'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and
SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching
thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth and cleaning them in the most effectual and ex-
traordinary manner, and is famous for the hairbrush and comb. An Improved Cloth
Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest
nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristle, which does
not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes,

PRINCE ALBERT'S APIARY.—SHOLL'S NEW BEE-HIVE.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, as we stated in No. 117 of our journal, has lately taken much interest in the management of bees; and Mr. Sholl has had the honour of presenting to the Prince two of his newly-constructed hives, for the apiary just completed on the royal farm near Windsor. We are happy to record his Royal Highness's gracious acceptance of the present; since it will have the effect of drawing attention to what appears to us to be a very humane and ingenious improvement; for this new bee-hive, by its improved arrangement, is calculated materially to contribute to the healthful economy of bees, to cause them to produce a larger quantity of honey than hitherto, as well as to supersede the barbarous practice of killing these wonderful creatures to obtain the produce of their industry.

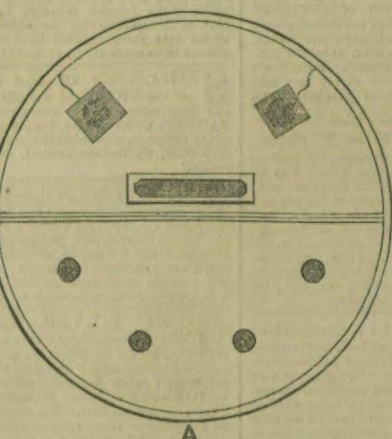
The details of this interesting ruro-economical invention have been communicated by Mr. Sholl to the *Magazine of Science*, No. 265, to which popular work we are indebted for the annexed illustrations and descriptive details.

Mr. Sholl's cottager's hive may be thus described:—The stand is of wood, consisting of five pieces, which are so arranged that they may be taken to pieces readily, if required, and put away in the hive, if necessary to send it to a distance. A common American flour-barrel forms the outworks of the hive. The pavilion is formed of wood, and may be either square or circular, and is placed at the bottom of the barrel. It is furnished with a wire-gauze door, fixed in the bottom, which answers the purpose of a ventilator: two cross bars are fixed at the top of the pavilion, to which the inhabitants attach the comb. The entrance to the pavilion is circular, and towards the top a metal tube is carried through the wall of the house or barrel, and is furnished with a sliding shield, also of metal, to keep them in when necessary. This slide is perforated so as to assist the ventilation. The pavilion, which can be removed from the house or barrel at pleasure, stands upon four legs, for the purpose of fully ventilating the space between the outer walls of the house, or barrel, and the pavilion; towards the bottom of the barrel is another aperture, furnished with wire-gauze, for the sake of ventilation. On the top of the pavilion is a folding partition by which it is covered; this partition contains six, or any greater number of apertures that may be required, to each of which is a plug of wood, with a tin cover: each plug is attached to a string, which is secured to the side of the barrel, so that when the plugs are removed from the apertures they may not be lost. The use of these apertures is to admit the bees when necessary from the pavilion into the surplus cases above. A small window is fixed in the partition, to ascertain the state of the bees at any time. These cases, six or more in number, are also constructed of wood, nearly fitting the sides of the barrel or house: each case is of a segmental form, and open at bottom to admit the bees, and further, is lighted by a small window in the top. When the bees have filled the pavilion with honey as far as possible, admission is afforded to them to one or more of the surplus cases, or additional apartments, in which they deposit new comb. The pavilion remains undisturbed so far as removing honey is concerned, the

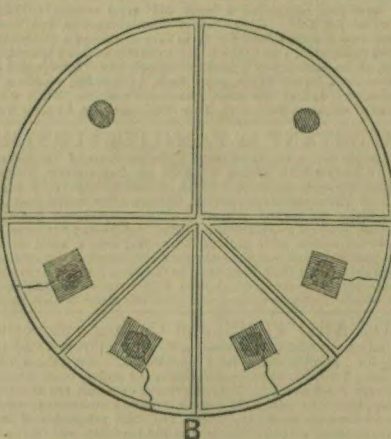


THE HIVE.

SECTION OF THE HIVE.



(A) Folding Partition belonging to Pavilion.



(B) Top of Surplus Honey Cases.

SHOLL'S BARREL BEE-HIVE.

additional apartments being supplied for that purpose. When a case is ascertained to be filled with honey, it is removed to a distance from the barrel, carefully turned on one side, and the bees returning to the pavilion, the apartment may be cleared of the honey accumulated, and another case may be immediately inserted in its place. It is readily ascertained which surplus apartment is occupied by the bees, as the admission plug from the pavilion will be found placed on the top of it. The cover or roof of the bee-house or barrel is hung with common hives, and secured either by a common lock or padlock.

THE WELSH HARP.

[We have received the following communication from a correspondent, whose authority on the subject is beyond all doubt. It will be found interesting to all lovers of national music.]

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Sir,—I was much pleased with the sketch which appeared lately in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the venerable Richard Roberts, the blind minstrel of Carnarvon, who, besides being the best harper in the principality, is a very well informed man. The following anecdote of him, will, I trust, prove interesting to your readers. At an Eisteddfod, or congress of bards and minstrels, held at Denbigh, in North Wales, in 1828, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was present, when the contest took place for the golden harp, which was awarded to Roberts, who, on being invested with the badge of honour by his Royal Highness, delivered himself in the following simple, but poetical manner:—"I have never had the honour of performing before any of the Royal Family before—I never saw the blessed sun—but I never regretted the loss of sight so much as I do at this moment, that I might behold the hand which confers on me such honour. God bless your Royal Highness." "And God bless you," responded the Duke most fervently. The Welsh Harp has three rows of strings; the outer rows are tuned in unison, and the middle one contains the semitones; so, when an accidental flat or sharp occurs, the performer inserts his finger between two of the outer strings, and touches it. For instance, supposing the key to be G with one sharp; should C sharp be required, it will be found between C natural and D; and so on with any casual notes. The harp is always tuned in the key in which the composition is written.

Pennillion (epigrammatic stanzas), with the Welsh harp, is extremely curious, and is by no means so easily accomplished as may be imagined. The singer is obliged to follow the harp, who may change the air, or perform variations *ad lib.*, while the vocalist must keep time, and end precisely with the strain. The singer does not commence with the tune, but he takes it up at the second or third bar, as may best suit the metre of the *pennillion* (stanza) he intends to sing; and this is constantly done by the peasant in North Wales, who are totally unacquainted with music! In the year 1821 his Majesty George IV. signified to the late Sir W. W. Wynne that he would honour Wynnstay with a visit, in his way to Ireland.* The late lamented Mrs. Hemans wrote the following stanzas, at the request of Mr. Parry, to be sung after the manner of the *Pennillion*, with the harp.

Awake! ye gifted sons of song,
Your Druid haunts among!
O'er your hills are banners streaming,
Arms amid your woods are gleaming,
Ye, by glen and torrent dreaming,
To the triumph throng!
Awake! though arms be gleaming bright,
'Tis not the hour of fight—
But each mountain wind is swelling,
Where the echoes have their dwelling,
With a voice of music telling
Cambria's proud delight!
It is an hour for harps to ring
With soul in every string!
And for joyous crowds descending
All our ancient heights, and blending
Shouts, the Alpine stillness rending,
As they greet their king!

P.

THE ACT FOR FACILITATING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.—This act will come into operation on the 1st of September next. It contains sixteen sections, which, with rules, &c., are to be worked out by the Court of Bankruptcy, in addition to the other branches of judicature on the law of debtor and creditor. The object of this act is to enable non-traders to apply to the Court of Bankruptcy to petition, making a full disclosure of their affairs, with a proposal to pay their creditors, on which a protection from arrest can be obtained. It does not appear that there need be any public examination if the conduct of the applicant should be satisfactory, and at the last meeting a "certificate" is to be given, as in bankruptcy, but not to operate against the debts set forth by the petitioner, whose application cannot, however, be entertained unless one-third in number and value of his creditors express their concurrence. The act is to be construed beneficially for creditors.

* His Majesty did not honour Wynnstay with his presence.

BALLOON ASCENT ON MONDAY LAST.

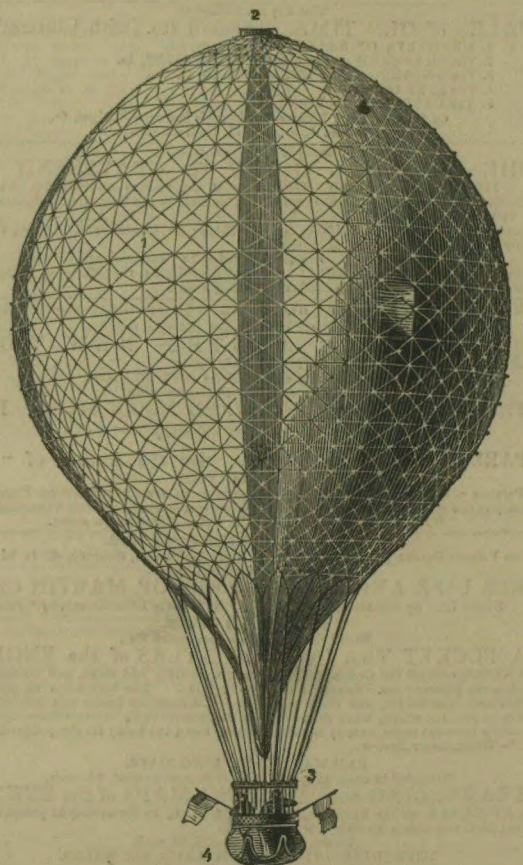
On Monday evening, Mr. Hampton ascended in his splendid new balloon, from the gardens of the White Conduit Tavern, on the occasion of a *fête* for the benefit of the Hope Benevolent Institution. Many years have elapsed since the ascent of a balloon from these gardens; the attraction was, accordingly, very powerful. Within the grounds there were present upwards of 4000 spectators, and the concourse of persons in the neighbourhood was immense. The balloon was filled at the Imperial Gasworks, Battle-bridge, and placed on a car, to which it was secured by ropes, it was conveyed to the gardens, by six o'clock on Monday morning; an extra supply of gas being provided to keep up the loss by condensation.

All things being prepared, at half-past six in the evening, Mr. Hampton, accompanied by Mr. Wells (the gentleman who was to have ascended with him from Birmingham last month), stepped into the car, and the signal being given, the balloon rose in majestic style. The weather was somewhat gusty, and the aeronauts at no period rose above half a mile; and they descended shortly before seven o'clock, in a meadow belonging to Mr. T. Rust, of East Ham Hall, about eight miles eastward of White Conduit House. Owing to the confined state of the gardens, there were certain difficulties in the ascent, in mastering which, Mr. Richardson, the engineer of the Gasworks, and Mr. Rouse, the landlord of the tavern, were very efficient. To prove the buoyancy of the new balloon, it may be stated that the aeronauts took with them four cwt. of ballast, and rose with ease; whereas, at Birmingham, on the 22nd ult., so inferior was the quality and supply of the gas, that Mr. Hampton was compelled to ascend *per se*.

This new balloon, in its construction, comprises certain improvements, which we shall proceed to detail to the reader. The huge machine is next in size to Green's celebrated "Nassau," is composed of forty-one gores of the best silk, which is varnished to make it gas-tight; each gore is sixty-seven long and one yard wide at its full breadth; consequently, the circumference is 123 feet, and the diameter forty-one feet; and the entire quantity of silk is 600 square yards.

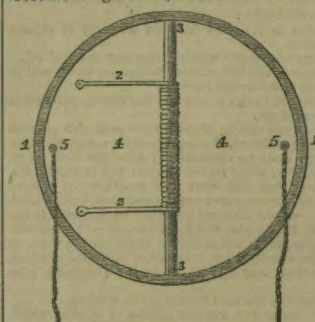
The valve, in the crown of the balloon, Mr. Hampton states to be entirely on a new principle, which will be of great importance in the management of the balloon, inasmuch as it will enable the aeronaut to let out the gas gradually; and it will also permit its escape in such a vast quantity as to reduce the bulk of the balloon in a few seconds, and thereby render it a manageable machine. The kind of valve commonly used in balloons is objectionable for two reasons—1. the impossibility of precisely ascertaining how much gas may pass when the valve-line is pulled; 2. the constant attention required for the regulation of the valve, when the aeronaut's exertions are demanded elsewhere. Now, in this new valve each of the above difficulties is provided for.

The old valve consists of a hoop, fitted with a pair of shutters, which open in the middle by means of the valve-line attached to each; and, when closed, are kept gas-tight by means of spiral springs. In using a single line, however, it is necessary to open both shutters at once; and the dimensions of the valve being four and a half feet in circumference, the least opening allows a great deal of gas



MR. HAMPTON'S NEW BALLOON.

to escape. And as the loss of a small quantity is sufficient to enable the aeronaut to descend, the shutter principle is by no means economical. A constant strain on the valve-line is also indispensable to keep the valve open; and as this is not always possible when the aeronaut is passing over the earth's surface, the difficulty becomes of great importance.



The interior of the new valve is shown in the annexed wood-cut:—1. a hoop, four and a half feet circumference, six inches deep; 2. spiral springs, fixed internally; 3. circular pieces of wood to which they are affixed; 4. contrivance to supersede the shutters, which may be called a drum-head, which fits the inside of the hoop exactly, and works on two brass pins, which are incased in two concave pieces of brass in the hoop, which make the drum work freely and accurately; 5. two lines—that on the right hand, when pulled, opens the drum-head, whilst that on the left shuts it. This is likewise regulated by the spiral spring, but the line is an additional safeguard. Two rings pass over the straight part of the springs, which slip off when the drum-head is opened beyond a certain distance; and when this is effected, the drum-head remains open, and allows the gas to pass without the least obstruction. This final measure is only adopted when the balloon is on the earth. Attention to the valve then becomes unnecessary, and the aeronaut is, consequently, at liberty to consult his own personal convenience. The line to the left so precisely regulates the pulling of the line to the right, that the drum-head can be opened only the eighth of an inch, if advisable; consequently, the least portion of gas may be parted with, or the balloon be exhausted speedily by opening the drum-head to its full extent. The exterior of the valve is plain, and, therefore, is not exposed to friction or violence.

The car differs from that attached to other balloons, in being circular instead of oblong, an improvement which must be manifest to every mind of a mechanical turn. It is not only in character with the shape of the balloon, but is better adapted than any other form for coming in contact with obstacles, whether they be hedges, trees, houses, &c. The car also gets bigger than usual towards the bottom, and is made so as, in every respect, to lessen the violence of a collision. The rope for the grapnel has been manufactured of cocoa-nut fibre, by Wilder and Co.; it is stronger, lighter, and more elastic than common rope—three grand points as regards its use for balloons. A minor contrivance of Mr. Hampton's may be mentioned here: it is a simple substitute for knots, by the use of a piece of wood called a toggle.

Mr. Hampton, we understand, will make another ascent in his new balloon, on Wednesday next, at Cheltenham, where he has already distinguished himself by an intrepid parachute descent.